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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 190 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIET

Wardha's Action Against Subhas Bose

Three Year-Ban For "Flagrant Breach Of Discipline"

MANDATE TO MINISTRIES & LEGISLATORS

Must Answer Flouting Of Nation's Anti-War Resolve

At its meeting held on Friday, the Working Committee took disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

He has been declared disqualified from being President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and from being elected to any Congress Committee for three years as from August 1939.

The Working Committee has not taken action against any other Congressman who took part in demonstartions but left it open to Provincial organisations to take action, if they thought it necessary.

'FLAGRANT BREACH OF DISCIPLINE'

Full Text Of Resolution On Bose

WARDHA, August 11.

The following is the full text of the Working Committee's resolution on Babu Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"The Working Committee has given most anxious consideration to the action of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, the erstwhile President of the Indian National Congress in connection with two resolutions of the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. known as "Satyagraha in the Provinces" and "Congress Ministries and P. C. C.'s". The Working Committee also considered the long letter of Subhas Babu in this connection. The Working Committee with great sorrow and reluctance has come to the conclusion that he has wholly missed the main point raised by the President of the Indian National Congress as clearly set forth in his declaration. As an ex-President he should also have realised that after having received peremptory instructions from the President, it was his clear duty as the servant of the nation to obey implicitly even though he differed from the ruling of the President. It was open to him, if he felt aggrieved by the ruling, to appeal to the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. But he was bound, so long as the President's instructions stood, to carry them out faithfully.

"PERFECT ANARCHY"

This is the first condition of the proper functioning of any organisation, much more so of a vast organisation like the National Congress, which is engaged in a life and death struggle with the best organised and most powerful Imperial corporation in the world. If what seems to be Mr. Subhas Bose's contention in his letter that every member is free to interpret the Congress constitution as he likes prevails, there will be perfect anarchy in the Congress and it must break to pieces in no time.

The Working Committee has come to the painful conclusion that it will fail in its duty, if it condones the deliberate and flagrant breach of discipline by Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Working Committee resolves that for his grave act of indiscipline, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is declared disqualified as the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and to be member of any elective Congress Committee for three years as from August 1939.

The Working Committee trusts that Subhas Babu will see the error of his way and loyally submit to this disciplinary action.

"UNDER BOSE'S INSPIRATION"

The Working Committee has

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MINISTER

Working Committee Hears Kedar And Eleven Others

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 11.

The morning session of the Congress Working Committee was mostly taken up by the C. P. Assembly affair.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE, INFORMED THE 12 SIGNATORIES OF THE LETTER OF COMPLAINT AGAINST THE HON. MR. D. P. MISHRA, MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, THAT AS THE CHARGES WERE SERIOUS AND CRIMINAL IN NATURE, THEY MUST PROVE THEM BY SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE, OTHERWISE DISCIPLINARY ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST THE SIGNATORIES.

Mr. Kedar, Leader of the Party, accepted the challenge, and it is likely that, after discussing the preliminaries, the Working Committee may appoint an enquiry committee.

Most of the members of the C.P. Assembly are present at Wardha now.

A later message says that the "United Press" is authoritatively informed that the Congress Working Committee having heard Mr. Kedar and eleven other complainants regarding allegations against the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra, has directed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to enquire into the allegations and submit a report.

Mr. Desai is accordingly proceeding to Nagpur after the meeting of the Working Committee is over. —United Press.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT PUNJAB?

WARDHAGANJ, August 11.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at 2-30 p. m. and the Working Committee meeting commenced immediately after.

Sardar Mangalsingh, of Lahore who had come to Wardha to appraise the Congress President of the situation regarding Punjab Congress affairs has left for Lahore. It is learnt that the President told Sardar Mangalsingh that he would make an earnest effort to pay a visit to the Punjab at an early date but in view of his indifferent health he was not able to fix a date of programme. It is further learnt that Dr. Rajendra Prasad intends to stay in Wardha till August 19 or 20 in order to take rest —A. P.

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru intends to leave Wardha this evening but might stay on if the Committee sits to-morrow.—United Press.

Gandhiji discussing about a document with Mahadeo Desai at Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on Thursday afternoon.

More Troops For Singapore

SINGAPORE, August 11.

Three thousand more troops arrived from India.

They comprise mainly Artillery, Hospital Ambulance and supply units including a dozen sisters and staff nurses.—Reuter.

RECALLED TO COLOURS

ROME, August 11.

All officers and men of 1902 and 1910 classes have been recalled to colours from August 21 to October 31, together with officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1903 to 1909 classes inclusive.—Reuter.

Boycott Central Assembly

LT.-COL. C. W. MAY KILLED

Sequel To Enemy Action Near Bannu

Peshawar, Aug. 11.

Lt.-Col. May of 1/12th Frontier Forces was killed yesterday evening near Bannu along with his two men, a Singh chauffeur and a Muslim bearer while returning to Bannu in the military car.

It is stated that a gang of about 30 trans-border raiders ambushed the party between mile eight and nine from Bannu killing outright three occupants of the car which were fired on at first.—United Press.

JEWISH PASSENGERS IN REVOLT

SMYRNA, August 11.

Five-hundred Jewish refugees aboard the steamer flying Panamanian flag in Smyrna harbour forcibly prevented the Captain from obeying the Turkish authorities orders to sail

A fight ensued between the mutineer refugees and the vessel's crew. The captain whom the refugees threatened with death, if he left the harbour summoned Turkish police for protection.

The refugees, who have been in the harbour since Tuesday have not been allowed to land.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"Italy Will Not Remain Neutral"

ROME, August 11.

Germany's claim for Danzig is fully supported in newspapers. Hitherto the question was kept in the background here. Sgr. Gayda declares in "Giornale d'Italia" that ever since Warsaw had the British guarantee, a movement had sprang up in Poland for putting Danzig under Polish Sovereignty, but he adds that Danzig is destined to return to the Reich.

France and Britain and even Poland will think twice before launching a war. Germany and Italy do not think of taking the war initiative but both are ready to accept war if it is forced upon them. If the Danzig problem should lead to war there would be no question of Italy remaining neutral.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AND JEWISH REFUGEES

SHANGHAI, August 11.

The Japanese authorities announced to-day that no Jewish refugees would be allowed to settle in the Japanese occupied section of the International Settlement after August 21.—Reuter.

WARDHA MANDATE TO CONGRESS MEMBERS

WARDHA August 11.

The Congress Working Committee has called upon all Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session of the Assembly.

In the course of a lengthy resolution, the Committee points out that the British Government has flouted the declarations of the Congress and the Assembly regarding the sending of troops abroad and has taken steps which might inevitably lead to India's entanglement in a war.

It has further prolonged the life of the Central Assembly by another year.

"THE FIRST STEP"

The Working Committee cannot accept these decisions of the British Government and must, not only disassociate themselves from them but also take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to the Congress policy. As the first step to this end, the Committee call upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session of the Assembly.

IN EVENT OF WAR

The Committee further reminds Provincial Governments to assist in no way the war preparations of the British Government and to keep in mind the policy laid down by the Congress to which they must adhere. If the carrying out of this policy leads to resignations or removal of the Congress Ministries, they must be prepared for such a contingency. In the event of War crisis leading to danger to any part of India, from air or otherwise, it may be necessary for protective measures to be taken.

The Committee will be prepared to encourage such measures if they are within the control of the popular Ministries within the Provinces.

The Committee, however, are not agreeable to such protective measures being used as a cloak for War preparations under the control of the Imperial Government".—A. P.

MORE I. R. A. EXPULSIONS

LONDON, August 11.

Sir Samuel Hoare to-day made twelve more I. R. A. expulsion orders making the total 73.—Reuter.

Munshi At Poona

POONA, August 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, arrived here to-day from Bombay.—United Press.

OIL DISAGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

American Companies Reject Terms

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

A conference of the American Companies involved decided that the Mexican Government's new proposals for the solution of the oil controversy are completely unacceptable, according to the "New York Times".

The new proposals provided 'inter alia' that the balance of power over the oil properties should be vested in a third power but who will be the third power is not disclosed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNATIONS DENIED

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

Reports, current that the Prime Minister Baron Hiranuma, and War Minister Lieut. General Itagaki have resigned following the meeting of the Inner Cabinet on August 9 are denied in well-informed quarters.

It is pointed out that the political situation both Home and international viewpoint is at present too complex to permit of Cabinet changes. The meeting of August 9 is stated to have been very tense. Lt. General Itagaki forcefully stated the Army's viewpoint, regarding international relations. Several pointed questions are reported to have been put to Lt. General Itagaki by the Finance Minister Ishiwata.

Lt. General Itagaki in a statement attributed Manchukuo and Outer-Mongolian border affair to the desire of the Soviets to dominate Outer Mongolia. He believed that there was no indication of the incident extending further.—Reuter

Chinese Invite Jawahar

Call From 2 Hundred Organisations

Japanese Orally Turn Down British Protest

WARDHA, August 11.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING CABLE FROM CHUNGKING DATED AUGUST 6, 1939:

"WE HEARTILY APPRECIATE SYMPATHY OF INDIAN NATIONALIST PARTY UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP ACCORDED US IN OUR PRESENT STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE JUSTICE AND WORLD PEACE. WE EXTEND TO YOU OUR HEARTIEST WELCOME TO OUR COUNTRY AND WOULD BE HAPPY TO LEARN WHEN YOU PLAN TO LEAVE FOR CHINA, THE PROBABLE LENGTH OF YOUR SOJOURN AND THE NUMBER OF YOUR STAFF.

"WE WILL APPRECIATE A REPLY C|O LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, CHUNGKING."

The Cable is subscribed by the China Section of the League of Nations Union, the China Branch of the International Peace Campaign, the Chinese Peoples' Foreign Relations Association, the Chinese Buddhists' Association, the China-India Amity Club, the Chinese Buddhists' Association, the Chinese National Christian Federation, the Chinese Musalmans' Patriotic Federation and 190 other organisations.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Allahabad this evening.—United Press.

JAPANESE ORALLY TURN DOWN BRITISH PROTEST

TIENTSIN, August 11.

The Japanese Consul-General has sent a formal written reply to the British Consul-General rejecting his representations regarding the attack of Chinese rioters on International Export Company.

The British protest had been rejected orally by the Japanese authorities. The note says that the demonstration was a "spontaneous expression of feelings among the Chinese and the Japanese authorities cannot interfere." The note adds that violence will not be permitted.—Reuter.

WHY TOKIO TALKS ARE DELAYED

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

Japanese Press accusations that Britain is deliberately delaying resumption of the Round Table Conference are categorically denied in a statement issued by the British Embassy.

The statement adds that the questions at issue are both complex and important is shown by the fact that even after the arrival of the British representatives from Tientsin, Japanese authorities required a fortnight for preliminary consultations and deliberations.

A state has now been reached when similar consultations and deliberations were required in London. These are proceeding as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Kato in a third interview with Sir Robert Craigie reminded the Ambassador that the Japanese representatives had decided to return to Tientsin early next week.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SUSTAIN HEAVY CASUALTIES

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11.

Following a vigorous Chinese counter-attack the Japanese started general retreat to the south-west, according to Chinese field dispatches and heavy casualties were inflicted.

The Chinese High Command at present is studying the problem of how to effect close co-operation between the army and the local populace in war areas owing to the success of these tactics in Shansi.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAPANESE DISPUTE ECHO

Chinese Suspects To Be Handed Over For Trial

LONDON, August 11.

The British Government have decided to hand over to the local legal authorities for trial the four Chinese whose alleged complicity in a murder charge started the Anglo-Japanese dispute over Tientsin.

Reuter learns that additional evidence communicated in Tokio to the British authorities, and examined by legal experts in London established the fact that a 'prima facie' case had been made out against two men on murder charge and membership of an illegal organisation against the others, which imposes the obligation of handing the men over to the local court in accordance with normal procedure in the case of people without extra-territorial rights.

The fifth Chinese under detention in Tientsin since September will also be handed over for internment under safeguards.

It is emphasised in official quarters that the issue has been dealt with on its merits entirely and separately from local issues under discussion at the Tokio talks and forms no part of any bargain.

Detailed instructions have been sent to Sir Robert Cragie to enable a speedy resumption of the talks.

The decision to hand over the four Chinese suspects in Tientsin for trial will be challenged by Professor Norman Bentwich and Miss Margery Fry who have instructed a firm of solicitors to apply for a 'writ of habeas corpus' in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Protest To Japan

TOKYO, August 11.

Mr. Dodds, Counsellor of the British Embassy has lodged a strong protest at the Foreign Office against the destruction of two British ships during a Japanese air-raid on Ichang on Sunday and has also protested at the recent demand of the Japanese-sponsored Honan Provisional Government for a transfer of coal-mines by the Anglo-Chinese Finance and Trade Corporation to the Honan Government.

The British Consular authorities at Chefoo have lodged a vigorous protest against the confiscation by the Japanese-sponsored Municipal Government for use as barracks of the home of the Silverthornes, an elderly British couple.

It is stated that the house had been confiscated without recompense. The Silverthornes, life-long residents, were evicted.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA (CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST & FOUND

Authenticated carbon copies of undermentioned letters addressed to and by Messrs. Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay, have been found. No. 256 of 18-8-34, 263 of 23-8-34, 266 of 25-8-34, 277 of 3-9-34, 310 of 4-10-34, 311 of 6-10-34, 313 of 7-10-34, 2748 of 10-10-34, 3304 of 11-10-34, 326 of 25-12-34 and 388 of 27-12-34. Claimants should apply to:—Box No. 12133 "Bombay Chronicle."

20. MATRIMONIAL

An educated Hindu, 27, extensively travelled abroad, desires correspondence, virgin or widow, view matrimony, correspondence and photos treated confidential. Box No. 12136 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Suitable match for a bachelor aged 21, years belonging to a millionaire Bisa Agarwals Herin Gotra family of Western U.P. The boy is reading in B.A. in Allahabad University. Marriage to be performed next cold weather. Please correspond with copy of horoscope c/o Box No. 12095. "Bombay Chronicle."

Introductions for matrimony, pen-friendship, business, journalism, other hobbies arranged. India, any country. Enquire Mrs Shebden, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, 209/15, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. (12116)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted capable Manager for an up-country wine and provision firm. Gujarati Hindoos knowing accounts, typing and independent correspondence apply in own hand. Those already in the line preferred. Box No. 12127 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: 4 qualified (B P. N. A.) nurse-midwives, knowing Kanarese or Marathi, for the 4 nonpensionable posts of nurse-midwives, to be appointed at Supa, Manchikeri, Mundgod and Siddhapur grant-in-aid dispensaries. Pay of post is Rs. 40/- plus actual house rent not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem. The posts will be eligible for Provident Fund if the Board so decides. Applications stating qualifications and testimonials will be received by the president, District Local Board, Kanara—Karwar, up to 31st August 1939. H. A. Pai President, D. L. B., Kanara. (12129)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Engineers, Overseers, Doctors, Lawyers, Graduates, Teachers and Clerks. Apply to No. 12137 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Young general clerk for rent collection. Pay Rs. 40/- p.m. Cash security Rs. 2,000/- essential one knowing Shorthand Typing preferred. Apply Box No. 12139 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (248)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Two years' experienced young Typist seeks job, part or full time. Terms Moderate. Please write to M. R. Menon, Room No. 66, B. I. T. Two Room Tenements Bombay 19.

B.Sc. subsidiary passed respectable Hindu youth strong in English, Mathematics and Physics, radio engineering and typing, with knowledge of music seeks immediate employment. Also prepared to give tuitions in Bombay or Suburbs to students upto Matric with guaranteed success on moderate terms Please write to Khadke 705, Parsee Colony, Dadar.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted students to join private coaching class for Tailor's cutter. Lessons every Saturday. Fees moderate. Apply Box No. 12120. "Bombay Chronicle."

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Zodiac ointment and soap guaranteed, perfect skin-cure, Eczema, Ringworm and similar troubles at all chemists or Ghia Bros, 18, Bhat Bazar Naka Mandvi, Bombay 3. (12140)

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception: Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a Cotton Baling Press, complete without Boiler or steam Engine. Half Press and Finisher combined or separate. Apply giving full details and lowest price demanded to R. B. Harjimal and Sons, 27, Empress Road, Lahore (12133)

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We arrange Loans on Gold, Silver ornaments, Estates (Poona, Sholapur, Bombay) Insurance Policies, Hundies, Government Securities, Private need. 'Phone 22405 Haridas Bhagwandas 280, Carnac Road Bombay 2. (12141)

Immediate Loans? Moneys advanced on Personal Bonds and Mortgage in Bombay and upcountry. Call or write (enclosing five annas stamps) for terms. Bombay Loans & Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Churni Road Tram Junction, opposite Hardinge. We have no brokers please (12143)

Will any kind hearted gentleman grant a loan of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand) to a Government servant in permanent service. Prepared to pay 12 p.c. interest with monthly instalments of Rs. 50 guaranteed. Apply Box No. 12131 "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 9lbs. net by post Rs. 5-8. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40lbs. for Rs. 3-6, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4 and 14-4 respectively all inclusive. Tele.:—"Garh Bajaura". Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura, (Kulu, Pb.) (1200)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF POONA PROPERTIES ON SUNDAY 20TH AUGUST, 1939.

Two Bungalows and about 35 Stables. Area 1,846 square yards and 3 Acres and 29 Gunthas respectively.

On the site

At No. 1 Transport Lines (388 Bhawani Peth) Poona, opposite Anglo-Urdu High School Building, Poona Cantonment at 10-30 a.m.

and

At No. 713, Bhawani Peth, Poona, at 11 a.m.

For particulars, apply H. O. ABDUL RAHMAN, Auctioneers, Poona,

or

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Solicitors, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi (Esplanade Road), Fort, Bombay.

(660).

Accompaniment to Bombay Port Trust Secretary's letter No. 2367, dated 4th August, 1939.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications from Engineers possessing high engineering qualifications and experience preferably in Port, Dock or Railway construction and maintenance for appointment as their Chief Engineer.

The pay of the post is Rs. 2,000 rising by annual increments of Rs 75 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, *plus*—in the case of a married Officer whose family is resident in Bombay—a House Allowance in accordance with Rules sanctioned by the Trustees from time to time.

The selected applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by the Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, subject to which he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. If considered suitable by the Trustees, he will thereafter be confirmed on the permanent staff and be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age (preferably between 40 and 45 years), nationality, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by references and copies of testimonials, should be addressed in writing to the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 30th September 1939. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Engineer".

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon the members of the Board of Trustees will disqualify the candidate concerned.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
N. M. MORRIS,
Secretary.

4th August, 1939.

(762)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Consult us for:—Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, Management and Rent-Farming Contracts of Properties. Estates Valuation and Engineering Co., 'Prince Aly Khan Building', 20, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 20669. (12144)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Refined Chinaclay (Kaolin) for textile mills at competitive rates in wagonloads from proved best mines. Reliable selling concerns with immediate business guarantee please apply: Singhbhum Mineral Co., P 221/2, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta. (12128)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

3 PER CENT BONDS 1949

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 98-0-0 PER CENT.

OPEN AT 10 A.M. (STANDARD TIME)

ON 16TH AUGUST, 1939 FOR ONE DAY ONLY

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED ONLY IN THE FORM OF CASH OR CHEQUE

The Loan will be closed as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 2 1/2 crores has been subscribed, and in any case not later than the close of business on the 16th August, 1939.

Applications will be received at the offices of the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches and Treasury Pay Offices of Imperial Bank of India in the Province of the Punjab.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the offices or branches mentioned above or at any Treasury or Sub-treasury in the Province of the Punjab.

(796)

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY

WANTED—An Officer in Charge for Surat Municipal Public Health Laboratory with B.Hy. Qualifications and experience in Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis of food and water on the schedule pay of Rs. 150-10/2-200, private practice not allowed. Applications with full particulars about age, etc. and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 15/9/39.

(Sd.) P. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Surat, Date 5/8/39.

(773)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, GREAT GEORGE STREET WESTMINSTER

The attention of the Council of this Institution has been drawn to the fact that an unincorporated Society in Delhi is offering diplomas to persons joining it purporting to permit such persons to use the abbreviations "M.I.C.E. (Ind)" or "A.M.I.C.E. (Ind)" after their names, and that in the circulars issued by the Society the nature of the membership of the respective persons joining it is denoted by the abbreviations "M.I.C.E." or "A.M.I.C.E." without the addition "(Ind)".

The abbreviations said to be permitted by the body in question may give rise to the belief amongst the general public that the persons using them are Members or Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and therefore necessarily possess the qualifications required for admission to such Membership or Associate Membership by its By-Laws which have been approved by the Royal Charters granted to the Institution.

The notice is accordingly published to prevent misapprehension arising through the use of the before mentioned abbreviations by persons who are not Corporate Members of the Chartered Institution.

It should be added that if the use of the above mentioned abbreviations resulted in a person, who desired the service of a Corporate Member of the Institution, being deceived by a person who was not a Corporate Member of the Institution and utilising the services of such person and suffering damage thereby, then, under appropriate circumstances, a charge of cheating under the Indian Penal Code would lie against the user of the abbreviations.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1939.

For The Institution of Civil Engineers
E. GRAHAM CLARK,
Secretary.

(780)

Public Notices

NOTICE

AFTER 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939 the undersigned propose to destroy the papers relating to their clients' matters completed before 1st January 1935. Clients are therefore requested to take away their papers before 30th September 1939 after which date the same will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Dated 9th August 1939.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.

(795)

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gokhale Road, (South) Bombay on **SATURDAY**, the 26th day of August, 1939, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1939.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 26th August, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th June 1939.

(N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday the 31st August 1939 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 19th August 1939).

(789)

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Seksaria Chambers, 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on **MONDAY**, the 18th day of September, 1939, at 3 P. M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1938 along with the Director' Report to the Shareholders.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may be pleased to bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from Monday, the 21st day of August 1939 to Monday the 18th day of September 1939, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA.
Managing & Selling Agents.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the 2nd Debenture-holders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Seksaria Chambers, 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 9th day of September 1939 to transact the following business:—

"To elect a 2nd Debenture-holders' Director for the current year to the Board of Directors of the Indore Malwa United Mills Limited, in place of the retiring Director, Mr. Narotamdas Vallabhdas, as provided under the 2nd Debenture Trust Deed."

The retiring Director is eligible for being re-elected.

Debenture-holders are requested to attend the above meeting with 2nd Debenture bearer Bonds, to secure admission to the Meeting.

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA
Managing & Selling Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1939.

(800).

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Overseer at the Yeravda Prison Press, which is to fall vacant with effect from 9-10-1939. The candidate must be capable of controlling labour and should have a thorough knowledge of working in the various branches (particularly the machine department) of a printing press including the erection and adjustment of printing and bookbinding machinery. The pay of the post is Rs. 110-4-150 with free quarters. Candidates domiciled in the Bombay Province will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay, upto the end of August 1939, stating age, qualifications (educational as well as technical), previous experience, etc. Candidates, already serving in the Printing Department of the Government of Bombay, may apply for the above post through the Head of their office.

D. D. MEHTA,
Manager,
Yervada Prison Press.
Yeravda Prison Press:
Poona-6, 10th August, 1939.

(801)

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects or from non-British subjects in respect of whom a declaration of eligibility for service has been issued under section 262(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, and who are natives of the Bombay Province for the post of ASSISTANT LABOUR OFFICER, BOMBAY, in the General Provincial Service The pay of the post, which is permanent and pensionable, is Rs. 150-10-300 *plus* Bombay Compensatory Allowance and a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem. Probation for two years. *Qualifications*: —A degree in Arts or Science of a recognised Indian, British or foreign university, with preferably previous experience of social work among labour or as a Labour Officer. *Age*—Direct recruits should be not more than 26 years on the 1st October 1939.

Full details will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 10th or 17th August 1939, or can be obtained on requisition accompanied by an *addressed envelope bearing a two anna postage stamp.* Copies of the printed prescribed form of application can be had on payment of rupee one in cash or by a *crossed* Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," which should accompany the requisition for the form. *Payment by Money Order or postage stamps will not be accepted.* Candidates who delay their requests for forms until a late date will do so at their risk. *Any attempt, direct or indirect to influence the Secretary a Member of the Commission disqualify the candidate.* date for receiving the applications:—*9th September*, 1939.

782

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 386 OF 1938.

Messrs. VITHALDAS VISHNUDAS, a firm ...... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

BAPUBHAI NARANDAS
.... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th March, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 25th August, 1939, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhawani Peth, Poona, bearing No. 16, admeasuring 322 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHANDWALLA AND CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.

799.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership till now subsisting between SALEBHOY ABDULALLY PADRAWALLA and KIKABHOY CHANDABHOY in the business of paper and Stationery Merchants under the firm name of E. Salebhoy & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. From this day Salebhoy Abdulally Padrawalla will carry on business under the name of E Salebhoy & Co., on his own account and responsibility.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1939

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.

Attorneys for Salebhoy Abdulally Padrawalla and Kikabhoy Chandabhoy.

778.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 709 of 1937.

CHAMPAKLAL alias BHAGWANDAS GOPALDAS
.... Plaintiff.

versus.

VITHALDAS HAVSABHAI and Another .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 21st June, 1938, the following immovable and movable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday 16th August, 1939, at 3-15 P. M. (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece of land, situate at Godhra, Sub-District Godhra in the District of Panch Mahal being Survey No. 11, admeasuring four acres and one Guntha less sixty-seven feet on the North Jet Inami land, liable to quit land of Rupees Nine to Government together with one four storied Mill building and the adjoining Ginning and Rice Huller Shed Godown, Office room, Store rooms, Servants Quarters and other buildings relating to the Mills and all Machinery installed therein and all stocks and stores, lying on the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.

790.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KHARI VILLAGE BANDRA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. M. K. Deshpande, Advocate for Messrs. Uderam Talokchand & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Marie Quiteria Gomes widow of John Gregory Gomes and others the Mortgagors and pursuant to the Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th August 1935 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Sunday 20th August 1939 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those several pieces of Gauthan land together with dwelling houses situate at Khari Village Bandra bearing City Survey Nos. 9, 59 (part) and 60 (part) Eastern portion of Khari Gauthan Bandra admeasuring 113, 209 and 823 square yards respectively and the dwelling houses are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under House Nos. 86, 81 (now demolished) and Eastern equal half portion of 76 respectively.

For further Particulars please Apply to Mr. M. K. Deshpande, Advocate for the Mortgagees at his Office at No. 300, Bazar Road Bandra, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 35	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

RURAL COURTESY

DO YOU KNOW
WHAT IT REALLY
MEANS? SEE

SADHANA

SAGAR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL:

Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH,
BIBBO,
PREM ADIB &
HARISH

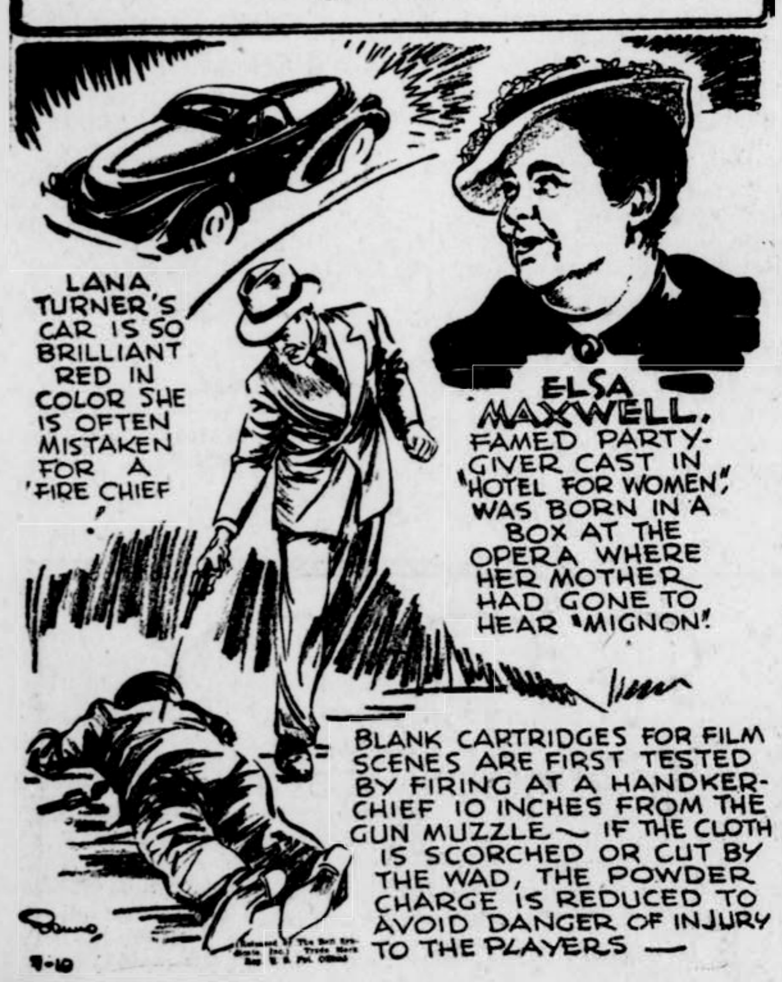
Directed By:
V. C. DESAI &
M. THAKORE

NOW SHOWING
5TH WEEK

AT IMPERIAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinees at 1-45 p.m. To-day,
To-morrow & Tuesday.
A SUPREME RELEASE

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO


LANA TURNER'S CAR IS SO BRILLIANT RED IN COLOR SHE IS OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR A 'FIRE CHIEF'
ELSA MAXWELL, FAMED PARTY-GIVER CAST IN "HOTEL FOR WOMEN", WAS BORN IN A BOX AT THE OPERA WHERE HER MOTHER HAD GONE TO HEAR 'MIGNON'
BLANK CARTRIDGES FOR FILM SCENES ARE FIRST TESTED BY FIRING AT A HANDKERCHIEF 10 INCHES FROM THE GUN MUZZLE ~ IF THE CLOTH IS SCORCHED OR CUT BY THE WAD, THE POWDER CHARGE IS REDUCED TO AVOID DANGER OF INJURY TO THE PLAYERS —
Bruno
9-10

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Friday.

Ah Chang Lukyan was arrested on the charge of possessing opium and was placed, to-day before Mr. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. He was ordered to be released on bail.

At an inquest held on Nazar Mohammed Jan Mohammed (50), who was yesterday knocked down by an Up B.B. and C.I. Rly. train, between Grant Rd. Station and Charni Road Station, the City Coroner's Jury returned the verdict of suicide.

The deceased is believed to have thrown himself deliberately before the running train.

No Breach Of Curfew

Can a person be convicted under an act which has been repealed?

This question came up for consideration to-day when 20 persons arrested for alleged breach of the Curfew Order were charged to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate. The Curfew Order, it will be remembered was rescinded on Monday.

All the accused were arrested before the order was repealed.

The Magistrate held that the law was absolutely clear and that an offence under an Act subsequently repealed could not be sustained after the repeal of the Act, even though the prosecution commenced while the Act was in force. He therefore ordered all the accused to be acquitted as the Curfew Order, for breaches of which the men had been arrested had been repealed.

ALLEGED CLANDESTINE PROSTITUTION IN RESPECTABLE LOCALITY.

Following information received by the Vigilance Branch of the C.I.D. that clandestine prostitution was being carried on on a large scale and that Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 was being charged for supplying young women to customers during day and night, a raid was carried out last evening and Motilal Panalal (28) was arrested. He was placed before Mr. K. J. Kampatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, who enlarged him on bail till the 24th instant.

It was stated that two Notes of Rs. 5 each were marked in the presence of a Punch and the same were handed over to a bogus customer The Police were accompanied by the Punch witnesses. On a certain signal given by the bogus customer the room was raided when he and a woman Mohaneebai (30) were alleged to have been found in a compromising position.

In the hall the accused and a woman named Askibai (35) were alleged to have been found seated on a carpet. When the accused was questioned, he produced two marked notes.

Police enquiries are stated to show that the accused brought the two women from Bikaner State about a month ago for this purpose. One of them was a Mahomedan and both were found in Marwari dress at the time of the raid.

The accused was carrying on clandestine prostitution, it was alleged, in a respectable locality and living on the earnings of women supplied by him to customers

Seamen Jailed For Possessing Opium

For being in possession of one eighth tola of opium without a permit, Abdul Waheed F. Huq, a seaman, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The police stated that the accused had two previous convictions for importing cocaine.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was ignorant of prohibition rules.

The Magistrate, in passing orders, made certain observations regarding the ways in which persons were to be searched.

Only one witness gave evidence for the prosecution and he was a police constable attached to the prohibition force. He stated that he searched the accused near the Alexandra Docks and recovered from him 1|8 tola of opium.

Discussing the evidence, the Magistrate remarked that the evidence of the police constable had not been corroborated. In such cases, he thought, the search of any person must be done in the presence of a punch. The court could not rely entirely on the version of a police constable. Moreover, it would be excessive power in the hands of the police. He therefore thought that the correct way of searching persons suspected to be violating Government's orders regarding prohibition should be similar to the one employed in gambling raids.

In the present case as the accused had pleaded guilty, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

Govt. Committee's Questionnaire

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the selection and preparation of text books in schools held its first meeting in Poona on August 7, when the terms of reference were gone through. The Committee decided to issue the following questionnaire with a view to eliciting the opinion of those interested in the subject.

All persons such as heads of schools, teachers, parents, etc., interested in the question of preparation and selection of text books in schools are, therefore, requested to communicate their replies to the questionnaire so as to reach the Secretary of the Committee (C/o. the Director of Public Instruction, Poona) by September 9. 1939.

(1) Should there be one uniform set of text books in each subject in each language used in primary and secondary schools in the Province?

If not, why not?

(2) If you consider diversity of text books in a subject desirable, should there be a limit to the number of sets of text books in each subject in each language in primary and secondary schools?

If so, what should be the limit?

(3) What should be the minimum period after which the text books might be changed or revised?

(4) (a) What has been the total cost per pupil on text books in all subjects used in each standard in primary and secondary schools?

(b) What should be the maximum cost on text books (per pupil) in each standard?

(5) What should be the agency of publishing text books so that the best books can be made available at the cheapest possible prices?

(6) Should there be any text books in subjects other than language (Readers) up to and including Primary Standard III.

Persons answering the above questions are requested to give the following particulars about themselves: Full name, address, occupation and interest represented.

A Conference In Poona

The Government of Bombay have appointed a committee to deal with the selection and preparation of text-books, say Messrs. S. V. Damle and D. B. Lokhande in a statement to the Press.

Among the terms of reference to the committee, the most important one is "to consider and advise Government on the point whether an embargo should be put in future on text-books published by non-Government agency and whether there should be uniform text-books in all schools under public management."

The committee is going to tackle questions that will vitally affect the interests of educationists, heads of educational institutions, guardians, writers, publishers and school book-sellers.

The text-book conference has been convened on Sunday, August 13, in the Gokhale Hall, Poona City, to examine all the questions arising out of the main issue and to formulate a united representation of all the delegates with a view to placing their conclusions before the committee.

The conference will decide, if necessary, to send a deputation to the committee appointed by Government.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Minister of Education to the Government of Bombay, and ex-Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, has consented to preside. Principal P. K. Atre is the chairman of the reception committee.

Premier Promises To Consult Muslim Interests

POONA, Aug. 11.

An assurance that no steps have been taken so far by Government to bring forward a legislation in regard to cow-slaughter and that before any such legislation was introduced the various interests concerned would be given an opportunity of placing their views before Government, was given by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, to a deputation on behalf of the Khilafat League of Bombay which presented to the Premier their viewpoint on the question of cow-slaughter

The deputation represented that reports were being spread to the effect that the Government of Bombay had decided to introduce a Bill to prevent the slaughter of cows. If the reports were correct, they urged that the views of Muslims on the subject should be taken into consideration before the Bill was introduced in the Assembly.

The Prime Minister informed the deputationists that certain recommendations in regard to cow-slaughter had been made to Government by a Committee which had been appointed by Government.

The recommendation of the Committee was that the slaughter of cows below a certain age should be prevented by Government. The Prime Minister, however, assured the deputationists that no steps have been taken so far by Government to bring forward a legislation of the kind proposed and that before any legislation was introduced the various interests concerned would be given an opportunity of placing their views before the Government.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 11

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	101	81	—	14.1	—0.5
Amraoti	96	74	—	9.2	—8.7
Akola	96	76	—	11.7	—5.7
Ahmedabad	94	78	—	6.0	—13.3
Ajmer	95	78	—	2.4	—9.3
Ahmednagar	92	67	—	7.5	—1.9
Ambala	99	77	—	15.8	+1.8
Allahabad	85	77	1.3	25.0	+4.5
Benares	85	77	1.5	21.3	+1.0
Bareilly	89	75	T	17.0	—6.5
BOMBAY	87	79	—	38.7	—9.3
Bangalore	84	66	0.8	7.2	—1.4
Bhopal	91	75	—	33.4	—
Baroda	95	80	—	9.4	—
Belgaum	82	68	—	35.9	+6.7
Bahawalpore	106	83	—	1.3	—2.0
Bijapur	95	73	0.1	7.3	+0.8
Bellary	89	72	0.3	4.1	—0.2
Bhavnagar	91	78	—	8.5	—4.1
Chittagong	87	77	0.1	62.1	+12.1
Calcutta	89	78	0.5	40.3	+11.7
Cuttack	91	79	—	26.7	—5.3
Cawnpore	91	80	—	17.6	—0.1
Calicut	85	73	0.6	71.7	—
Colombo	77	73	3.7	20.3	+6.1
Cheerapunji	70	63	2.4	265.6	+35.7
Cocoanada	91	78	0.1	10.3	—2.0
Cochin	83	72	0.8	69.4	+12.4
Dehra Dun	86	73	1.2	39.8	—7.3
Delhi	101	81	—	9.9	—4.0
Dehra I. Khan	102	82	—	0.3	—3.4
Desa	96	76	—	1.9	—12.7
Dalhousie	—	—	+	33.0	—5.7
Fort Sandeman	100	76	—	3.3	—0.4
Gorakhpur	89	79	T	31.1	+5.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	94	74	0.2	7.2	—5.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	98	78	—	—	—4.3
Indore	90	73	—	13.0	—5.0
Jhansi	95	82	—	20.8	+0.3
Jubbulpore	85	75	—	31.8	—0.1
Jacobabad	105	80	—	—	—1.7
Jaipur	101	80	—	4.9	—8.1
Karachi	86	76	—	0.1	—4.5
Kodaikanal	65	53	0.7	10.3	—1.2
Khandwa	94	74	—	10.6	—5.6
Lucknow	90	77	0.7	22.1	+1.8
Ludhiana	103	80	—	9.3	—3.8
Lahore	104	84	—	7.1	—1.9
Lyallpur	104	84	—	5.2	—0.5
Multan	102	84	—	2.6	—1.0
Mysore	87	67	0.3	4.0	—2.3
Madras	93	76	—	2.9	—4.5
Marmagoa	84	76	—	51.3	—
Malegaon	93	70	—	9.7	—0.4
Mussoorie	69	59	—	31.2	—13.0
Mahableshwar	70	59	0.1	131.0	—55.5
Murree	77	60	—	16.8	—5.0
Mount Abu	77	63	—	6.4	—29.7
Masulipatam	90	77	—	8.3	—4.9
Mandalay	87	75	1.7	10.0	—0.1
Mangalore	83	74	0.1	84.0	+1.2
Meerut	—	—	—	10.0	—5.5
Mercara	79	64	1.9	54.6	—24.0
Nagpur	93	75	—	19.7	—7.2
Ootacamund	66	51	1.8	19.2	+1.3
Patna	88	78	0.8	30.9	+6.4
Peshawar	102	82	—	1.1	—1.7
Poona	87	69	+	10.0	—3.4
Pachmarhi	81	71	—	47.6	+4.3
Port Blair	84	76	T	36.8	—5.8
Quetta	91	82	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	82	73	0.1	26.3	—3.6
Rawalpindi	100	81	—	8.3	—5.0
Ratnagiri	85	76	—	87.5	+17.4
Rajkot	94	75	—	2.8	—14.6
Sialkot	100	84	—	11.7	—2.1
Srinagar	89	62	—	1.9	—2.7
Sholapur	97	74	—	7.3	—3.2
Shillong	76	64	0.1	39.9	+4.0
Simla	72	61	—	31.7	—0.1
Surat	90	79	—	12.8	—15.1
Salem	91	73	0.1	14.2	+5.1
Trichinopoly	94	74	0.2	7.3	+3.6
Trivandrum	80	73	1.6	33.2	+1.0
Vizagapatam	85	78	0.4	7.9	—3.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.086 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.3 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.7 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.92 inches

Total rainfall during the year 38.68 inches

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The Bay monsoon has been active in Bengal, East United Provinces and East Central Provinces. The Arabian Sea monsoon is apparently strengthening in South-East Arabian Sea off Ceylon. Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in Mysore, Malabar and South Hyderabad. Rainfall occurred locally in Assam, Bihar, North Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast, a few stations in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—

Jalpaiguri, Cherrapunji, Chitaldroog, Mercara, Ootacamund two inches; Benares, Allahabad, Trivandrum, Coimbatore one and half; Silchar, Saugor Island, Dehra Dun, Gulbarga one; Patna, Mymensingh, Lucknow, Raipur, Jagdalpur, Bangalore, Cochin Anandapur, three-quarters; Gadag Vizagapatam, Kodaikanal half; Chanda quarter.

Tax-Free Zone In Baroda

BARODA, August 10.

Government, states a communique of the Baroda Durbar, have in consultation with the representatives of the merchants, declared the land situated to the north of goods yard of Goyagate Railway Station as tax-free zone in Baroda City.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-8-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

PRABHAT PRESENTS—

प्रभात चित्र
IT'S PRABHAT

Some of your old friends
in new dresses—and a few
new friends in old dresses—

★ BUVASAHEB
★ GOURI
★ RAM MARATHE
★ CHHOTU
★ SHANTA HUBLIKAR
★ SHAHU MODAK and
★ BAI SUNDRABAI

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India's Ocean Trade

INDIAN SHIPPING'S CLAIM MUST BE SATISFIED

Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Laljee, a **Director** of the Moghul Line, interviewed said:

I have carefully read the report of your correspondent from London as also the interview that Seth Shantikumar Morarji has given regarding Indian shipping and the negotiations that have taken place.

The report does give a good deal of details but as I do not know exactly what has taken place I cannot say anything regarding it for the present

There seem to be four important questions raised:—

(1) The desire of the Scindia Company to have more share in the Indian coastal trade.

(2) The desire of the Scindia Company to have share in the Haj traffic as also with regard to carrying of cargo to Red Sea and other ports.

(3) The desire of the Scindia Company to have share in the Ocean traffic, and

(4) The desire of the Scindia Company to have share in the Eastern traffic with Java, China and Japan.

With regard to the first question, after Mr. Haji's Bill was introduced in the Central Legislature which drew forth a lot of discussion there has been and agreement made between the British Companies and the Scindia but still there were bickerings going on and about the time the Indian Act of 1935 was being discussed a lot of keen discussion took place. However, there still prevails some sort of agitation and as the matter is likely to come up shortly before the Legislature I do not wish to say about it until I have fully gone into all the details as they now stand; but I assure you I am giving my very keen attention to it quite impartially as an elected member of the Assembly.

As regards the second question, since the Scindia Company have been running their boats for this traffic I have been giving my very careful thought to the developments that are taking place; this is a question no doubt concerning all but I feel that the Muslims, whose Haj traffic is an important source of income and on which a great deal depends, should give it consideration which it deserves and, therefore, as this question develops, the Muslim representatives in the Assembly will have to look into it both from the point of view of Indians and Muslims of India, the Frontier and other places. When I say this I assure you I am not at all wishing that it should be in any way judged on communal consideration. It should be judged in a way as to the traffic getting its legitimate due for the payment they make and in a manner as to develop trade between India and Red Sea ports. I should, therefore, like to express my views after further deliberation and consultations with our colleagues interested in the question, and in the legitimate rights of the Muslims, as a whole.

OCEAN TRADE

With regard to the third question, I do feel that there is a lot in the desire of an Indian Company to share in the Ocean traffic, more so when foreigners like Italian Company, French Company and American Companies are interested and co-operating in the same.

With regard to the fourth question here again I do feel and little more strongly too that the Indian demand deserves much consideration because I find that the foreigners, specially the Japanese Companies, are able to enjoy a great deal both from shipping and the trade while Indians are entirely out of shipping and further when Japanese coastal trade is barred against Indians as is also the case with regard to other foreign countries which are allowed all facilities here.

"Has your Mogul Line Board considered these questions recently?—They have not considered it in a Board's meeting.

"Did anyone represent the Mogul Line in the negotiations that took place in England"?—Not that I know. "Is it a fact that Mogul Line, the Asiatic and the B. I. are connected with each other and work in entire co-operation"?—So far as I know they do work in co-operation very often."

Benes Will Come Back

(From A Correspondent.)

The unwelcome presence of Germans in Czechoslovakia is not only a source of many worries to the Czechs, it also gives them an opportunity to express, in a humorous way, their bitter feelings against the invaders; jokes and anecdotes with a political point are now a favourite weapon of the Czechs.

Czechoslovaks, even during the darkest periods of their national life, have always preserved that precious gift of humour which is the spice of life and which is one of the characteristic features of their tough national resistance. What else can better express the actual state of affairs in Czechoslovakia under the German domination than the following joke which is now circulating in Prague:—When a child has a bad habit of stealing, we call it a mania; when a grown-up man has an insane propensity to steal, we call it kleptomania; when a whole nation, with its Fuehrer, is practising this vice, we call it Germania.

Behind these clever jokes there is the bitter reality, the whole tragedy of Czechoslovaks. The Germans steal in Czechoslovakia not only the gold, the land, the political rights—they go much further; they rob Czechoslovaks of their very existence of a nation, of their tongue, culture, literature, art, aiming thus at a complete annihilation of the Czech race.

METHODICAL SPYING.

Though there is a great lack of labour in Germany, owing to the military preparations in that country, yet Germany keeps on sending large numbers of young German students to Czechoslovakia under the pretext of giving a help to Czech farmers in gathering of crops. The Czechoslovak however know very well that these boys have a political mission in Czechoslovakia. These students, according to German official instructions recently published, are in the first place expected to uphold and buttress the Nazi spirit and ideology among the Germans who were left in Czechoslovakia after the Munich agreement Furthermore, they will have to do a sort of a "research" work, compiling data on national and racial conditions in Czech villages and towns to which they were systematically assigned and where they will work. They must describe in detail every individual estate farm, cottage, big or small, examining the owner's family tree, studying the quality of the soil, the quality and quantity of crops, number of employees, etc. They will also report how many and what kind of reading books has each farmer, poking their noses into the private library of their victims, whether the farmer has a radio receiver, what stations he is listening to, and whether or not he is a member of a society and which society it is. This material should serve as a basis for general reports on Czechoslovak villages, towns, and districts, furnishing sufficient evidence for the Gestapo and other similar "cultural" institutions of modern Germany. The material thus collected will be utilised during the Winter time in the German Universities for further studies and purposes. In other words, it is a spying on a large scale for the purpose of further anti-Czechoslovak propaganda with a pretended scientific background.

The Germans know they will have a hard time with Czechoslovaks. Although they have occupied Czechoslovakia by military domination they have completely failed to check the national dour spirit of the country. All possible and brutal methods of suppression have been applied by the Germans in Czechoslovakia but they have met with negligible success. The Czechoslovaks know their future and await an opportunity to free themselves from the German yoke.

German soldiers stationed in Czechoslovakia have been often heard to fear their safety of life in Czechoslovakia where the population is hostile to, and life uncomfortable for them. The Czechoslovaks never miss an opportunity to molest the Germans—not sparing the manifestation of their expression of sarcastic hatred against Germans in Czechoslovakia even at games. Among the many stories coming out of Czechoslovakia in bondage the following will brush up our eye lashes:—

In a football match, the referee for some reason asked one of the players named Benes to clear off the field. The crowd immediately began to shout: "Call Benes back." The referee shouted back: "Which Benes?" The whole crowd rose on its legs, waved handkerchiefs, and shouted in chorus: "Both of them!" The German authorities were much annoyed by this political provocation, and by an ordinance all football matches were banned.

Czechoslovaks however, are sure that their Benes is coming back and that their former President and now the national leader is a member of the international "team" which is working for the freedom of Czechoslovakia.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sitar, by H. Husain. 7-40 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8-0 Mushtaribai of Agra.

12-0 noon Songs with a story. 9. 1-0 p.m. Random Recordings. 6-10 Mushtaribai. 6-30 Hindi Books 6-45 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 7-0 Hashmat. 7-20 Shamshad Begam. 7-30 Mushtaribai. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Sitar, by H. Husain. 8-45 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 9-35 New Books, Review. 9-50 Variety. 10-0 S. R. H. Marathe. 10-10 R. C. K. Gulaoni 10-20 Mushtaribai

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

61.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Hashmat. 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1. 6-45 S. R. H. Marathe. 7-0 Stage and Screen. 7-10 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 7-30 Sitar by H. Husain. 7-40 Hashmat. 7-55 Sarod. 8-10 Mushtaribai. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 10-30 p.m. As In Delhi 2.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-10 Ferozabai. 6-30 Hindi Books, review by S. M. Vatsyayana from Delhi. 6-45 Kumari Damyanti Madan. 6-55 Prithvi Raj Soi. 7-5 Channun Khan. 7-25 Ferozabai. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Channun Khan. 8-30 Prithvi Raj Soi. 8-40 Ferozabai. 9-35 New Books, review by E. B. Brook from Delhi. 9-50 Skit in Hindustani. 10-5 Channun Khan. 10-15 Ferozabai.

Bombay—I And II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-0 a.m. As In Delhi 1. 8-0 to 8-10 Keep Fit! 8-10 to 8-30 As In Delhi 1.

12-0 noon to 1-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 1-0 to 1-10 Market Rates. 1-10 to 2-0 As In Delhi 1.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 p.m. Indian Music. 7-0 to 7-30 As In Delhi 2. 7-30 to 7-45 Commercial News. 7-45 to 7-50 As In Delhi 2. 7-50 K. L. Saigal from Calcutta. 8-20 to 10-30 As In Delhi 2.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Prof. D. V. S. Naidu: Violin. 2-15 Flutes of North and South. 2-30 Light Tamil Variety. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 T. R. Krishnamachari, Veena. 7-0 Ulagappokku. 7-15 At Radio Natak Sala. 7-45 Belakavady Iyengar: Vocal. 8-30 Record. 8-45 Belakavady Iyengar: Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Selected by you.

12-30 p. m. Request programme. 1-30 For you, madam! 1-45 Quick way to English. 2-5 Kathakatha. 5-0 Football relay. 6-10 For countryside. 7-0 Sita-haran in Jhumur. 7-35 Federal structure. 7-50 K. L. Saigal. 9-10 In Dixie land. 9-30 Dance music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Prithish Mukherjee. 6-25 R. N. S. Gupta. 6-35 R. M. Banerjee. 6-45 Suresh Mazumdar. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Binode Behari Sreechandan. 9-50 For Oriya listeners.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p m. Variety. 6-30 Hindi books. A review from Delhi 6-45 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 7-0 Shamshad Begam. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 Shamshad Begam. 8-0 Pi Kahan. 8-15 Reference your letter. 8-30 Bhajan. 8-45 Shamshad Begam. 9-40 United Provinces. 9-55 Shamshad Begam. 10-10 Amal ke liye lazmi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. Palavangudi Sama Iyer: vocal. 5-45 Carnatic orchestra. 6-0 Shrimati C. Pattammal. 6-30 AIR Artist: flute. 6-45 Shrimati A. Rajalakshmi. 7-15 Industrial Andhra, 2. 7-30 Shrimati A. Rajalakshmi. 7-55 Carnatic orchestra. 8-0 M. R. Gopalaratnam. 8-55 New anthropology. 9-30 Music of to-day. 9-46 Conrad Woldringh. 10-11 Carefree. 10-20 My favourite song.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bala Nagamma Katha. 6-25 Cattle stables (Telugu). 6-35 Light variety by Kumari J. Balamba. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med-wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Mohamed Yasin and Party. 6-0 to 6-30 For children. 6-30 N.S.B.S. Studio's orchestra, "Suroor-e-Khudi". 6-40 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Thumri, Ghazals. 7-10 Selected poems, Mr. A. A. Khusro. 7-25 Master Lehano Nagpuri, Khyal, Thumri. 7-45 Mohd. Yasin and party, Qawwali 8-30 Records. 8-40 Master Lahano Nagpuri, Khyal, Bhajan. 9-0 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Dadra, Ghazal. 9-20 Master Lahano Nagpuri, Thumri, Bhajan. 9-35 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Ghazals.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B B C Programme

7-30 Willie Walker Octet. 8-0 Death in dressing-room. 9-0 Quentin Maclean. 8-45 London log. 10-0 A. J. Powell, Banjo Octet. 10-20 Sports. 10-55 Sports. 11-0 Fred Hartley, Sextet. 11-30 News. 11-45 London log.

FORTHCOMING SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

The twenty-second concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society comes off on Monday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when an exclusively orchestral programme is to be given.

The first two items of the first part of the programme are popular, familiar pieces, Schubert's Overture from the Drama Rosamunde, and Gluck's Dance of the Spirits from the second act of the opera Orphee ed Euridice. The next item is Haydn's Symphony No. 94 in G Major, generally known as the Surprise Symphony, because of the single loud chord in the middle of the quiet theme in the second Andante Movement. Haydn the son of a rustic wheelwright, a real son of the people, fell under the influence of P. E. Bach and is therefore thoroughly Teutonic in spirit and manner, full of vitality, as compared with his contemporary Mozart who had been subject to Italian influenses from the first, and hence exhibits a more delicate artistic conception and higher technique: this symphony is characteristic of Haydn's teutonic genius.

The second half of the programme starts off with Handel's Suite for Orchestra arranged by Hamilton Harty. the famous conductor of the Halle Orchestra of Manchester. Saint Saens' Symphonic Poem, Phaeton, which follows gives a vivid description of the Mythological story of the son of Apollo's disastrous attempt to drive his father's chariot through the skies: the pathetic final passage of grief and morning is one of the most effective part of the Poem. Massenet's Ballet Music from Le Cid, Corneille's famous tragedy, will bring the programme to a conclusion, with its brilliant spirited passages. It is anticipated that, as usual, there will be a rush on the booking, particularly in view of the brilliant programme promised.

MAYOR'S PARTY TO RETIRING CORPORATION SECRETARY

The Mayor and the members of the Municipal Corporation gave a tea party to Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Municipal Secretary in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening. A number of past Presidents and ex-Mayors were invited on the occasion.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor, after tea, spoke on the valuable services rendered by Mr. Nadkarni to the Municipal Corporation as well as to the City. He wish Mr. Nadkarni long and healthy life, and hoped that he would continue his beneficial activities to the city in the future.

Mr. Nadkarni in reply thanked the Mayor and the Municipal Councillors for their kind hospitality and referred to the influence and advice of Mr. R. P. Masani which contributed a great deal to his success. He particularly mentioned Sir Homi Mody, who was always kind and sympathetic to him while Sir Homi was the Mayor.

FIRST "DRY" DAY AT HUBLI

HUBLI, August 11.

Hubli experienced yesterday first dry day. The tenth of every month being the pay day of the Bharat Mills Government has ordered the closing of all liquor, toddy and other alcoholic shops on the tenth and eleventh. The dry day was inaugurated by the local Congress Committee by taking processions and organising public meetings. A mass meeting was held at the premises of the Bharat Mill under the presidency of Dr. N. S. Hardikar. Various speakers in course of their speeches described the benefits of Prohibition and urged the Government to declare Hubli a complete Prohibition area as early as possible.

Police was posted yesterday and to-day in different quarters to prevent importation of alcohol from wet area into Hubli.—United Press.

High Class Dancing In City

Bombay will have the privilege of witnessing high class dancing on August 16, when two well-known artistes from London, Mr. J. A. Andrew, Fellow of the Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing, London, and Miss Pat Sykes, Europe's undefeated champion since 1926, will organise the semi-finals of the first ball-room dancing championships of Bombay. The finals will come off on Aug. 22.

FOOD PRICES SOAR

Famine Outlook In East Khandesh

JALGAON, August 11.

Considerable anxiety is being felt all over the District at the continued absence of rain in the East Khandesh District. It is now nearly four weeks that there has been no rain here. The crops in ordinary soil is likely to be damaged soon and their growth is being stunted; while the crops in the deep black soil may hold out for a few days more. Prayers are being said everywhere for rains, which are very anxiously awaited. To-day the sky is clear and there is no chance of rain. Fodder is getting scarce and the price of Jwar, the staple food in this district, has gone up considerably higher. It is reported that hundreds of bags are being imported in this district every week from Central India.—A. P.

Govt. Pressmen's Demands

The Hon. Secretary, G. C. P. I. E. Union writes:—

A large procession of workers in the Government Central Press, Bombay, marched through Girgaum and along the Sandhurst Road to Chaupatti where they held a meeting to voice their demands. They have given notice of a general strike to Government and the strike is to begin from the 15th August. Various speakers including Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the meeting, S. V. Parulekar and N. V. Phadke of the Servants of India Society addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to remain firm in their resolve to secure their just demands for obtaining which they had, during the last two years, tried all constitutional means including deputations. The last remedy was now strike, said the president of the Union, Mr. S. C. Joshi, who also arrived at the meeting later. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and the usual working class slogans were loudly in evidence.

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Diplomatic circles are discussing the possibility of the King and Queen paying a state visit to King Farouk of Egypt next year.

Prince Mohammed Aly, King Farouk's uncle, who is an old friend of the British Royal Family, suggested this plan to the King when he was received at Buckingham Palace recently.

* * * *

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, will shortly retire from the Berlin Embassy.

Diplomatic disappointments which have marked his two years' service in Berlin have left their stamp upon his health and Sir Nevile is now anxious for a change of scene.

* * * *

The British Government have long been trying to establish an air line in the West Indies to service the islands.

The Coloniel Office says the delay is the fault of the Air Ministry. The latter insist that the fault lies at the door of the Colonial Office.

The report of the West Indies Commission, to be presented this year, will recommend establishment of an air line at once.

* * * *

A whispering campaign is being carried in all directions in the United States that President Roosevelt's health is seriously deteriorating and that he is losing his energy of mind.

But the man who stands nearer to the President than any man in all America says "that the President is in perfect health, in body and in mind."

* * * *

Labour Parties in China have invited the British Trade Union Movement to send a representative delegation out to see how China is trying to face up to her responsibilities.

The invitation was extended by Mr. H. J. Timperley, formerly correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in China, on behalf of Chinese Labour Parties. There was, he said, no sign of any crack in Chinese morale and unity, and there was no diminution of confidence in Chinese leadership.

* * * *

Count Grandi, Italian Ambassador in London, will be appointed president of the Fasci and Corporations.

This post was formerly held by the late Admiral Count Ciano, father of the Italian Foreign Minister.

* * * *

The French have now 10,000 soldiers in Corsica, including three battalions of Senegalese.

The Senegalese are a great success in the French Army. They are well trained. They understand radio and handle it competently.

France will take Sardinia immediately if war breaks out.

* * * *

Doctor Goebbels had to open his mouth still wider on July 1.. ....for three teeth to be taken from the upper jaw.

* * * *

The Committee of the London Stock Exchange intended to move the Stock Exchange outside London if war should break out.

But the plan has now been judged impracticable. The telephone system of the Stock Exchange is so complicated, apart from other considerations, that it would be difficult to duplicate it satisfactorily elsewhere.

* * * *

The importance of the round-the-Cape route to Australia in wartime is causing British naval authorities to take notice of St. Helena and Ascension, forgotten British islands in the South Atlantic.

They would be bases in war.

* * * *

In Iran German agents are doing their best to create a gulf between that country and Turkey.

They are concentrating their attention on the Iranian merchants, and paint rosy pictures of future trading prospects for Iran, if she agrees to come into line with the Axis.

* * * *

There is a Woodrow Wilson Station in Prague. There is a serious suggestion to rename it "Horace Wilson Station."

* * * *

German influences are becoming dangerously active in South Africa, through a secret political society, which has enrolled quite a number of young public servants and university students.

Leakage of confidential official information is attributed to members of the society, which is violently anti-British, anti-Imperialist and anti-Jewish.

A move to set up a revolutionary organisation on the lines of the I.R.A., which would operate in the event of war, is being watched closely by the political department of the South African C.I.D.

* * * *

There is a movement to make Dr. Sigmund Freud, the psychoanalyst, a British subject. Pressure in this direction will be brought to bear upon the British Government shortly.

It will be argued that he should be given this status irrespective of his residence in England, because of his distinguished position and his good character. Five year's residence is required by law. But His Majesty the King has special powers (which have not been exercised for very many years) to confer citizenship under letters patent.

Military Officer And Two Others Killed By Tribesmen

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. May (41) of Frontier Force Regiment, while motoring on D. I. Khan-Bannu road on official duty last evening, was ambushed by a party of about 35 hostile tribesmen and killed.

Two other occupants of the car, an orderly and a bearer, were also shot dead.

The body of Colonel May has been taken to Bannu. Mrs. May is at present at Gulmarg (Kashmir.)—A. P.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 25, 1358
Parsi: Aspandad 11, 1308
Hightide: 9-48; 21-25.
Lowtide: 2-53; 15-57.
Sunrise: 6h 18m
Sunset: 7h 9m

S.S. "Mooltan" with mails for London sails at 11 a.m.

MONDAY, August 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 15.
University Convocation, Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

HOME OF MARATHI PICTURES
MAJESTIC
CINEMA :::: GIRGAON
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday: Matinees: 1-45 p. m.
THIRD GREAT WEEK

'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 9
Netaji Palkar
Directed by:—
BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
STARRING:
LALITA PAVAR
Master VITHAL
'BAKULA * GORE*
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NOTE: FEATURE STARTS AT: 3-40, 6-40 & 10-10 P.M.
BOOK EARLY and AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT! 'Ph. 22519

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Orage". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EROS—"Scipio Africanus." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday & Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Pygmalion." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.
PLAZA——"Bari-Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Kid from Kokomo." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

SETH DWARKADAS—Seth Dwarkadas Kaliandas Keshavdas Mody, departed yesterday morning at 9 a.m. Deeply grieved by a large circle of relatives and friends. Uthamna ceremony at his residence "Krishna-Kunj," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.).

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

The debate which was to be held to-day, in the Youth Lodge Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge has been postponed to next Saturday.

SREE SHANKAR MUTT, MATUNGA

The Secretaries announce that Sree Sankaracharya of Kumbakonam has graciously sent his 'Sreemukham and Prasadam' with a special messenger to the above Mutt.

The 'Sreemukham' will be ceremoneously read to the public at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant at Sree Shankara Mutt, 216 New Mahavir Building, Telang Road, Matunga.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Two lectures will be delivered this day, the first by Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, on "Social Outlook on Education" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), and the second by Mr. P. G. Naik, Life-Worker, Social Service League, on "Vigilance and Rescue Work" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

Under the auspices of the above Institute, there will be a discussion on the proposition "That Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru no more represents the progressive forces in India" to-morrow (Sunday) at the Institute's Library Hall, near Royal Opera Tram Terminus, at 9 a.m. The discussion is open to public and all are invited to attend.

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S UNION

A public meeting will be held of the Janjira State People's Union, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. opposite Madina Building near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

An exhibition of a film demonstrating the use of the "Iron Lung" will be given on Tuesday, the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the air-conditioned conference hall, Electric House, Bombay. The exhibition is open to members of the medical profession. Seats should be reserved by letter or telephone to Mr T. C. V. Aiyar. (Phone No. 26024).

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Mrs. Bhanumati Bhatt will relate stories and entertain the boys and girls to-morrow (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8-30 a.m. after the programme of games.

BOMBAY SEVA DAL

The G. O. C. of the Bombay Seva Dal writes: All the volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are requested to be present at Om Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir, Kirwadi, 'Y' Road, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) for fortnightly parade.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The President of the Byculla ('E' Ward) District Congress Committee writes:

The office of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be kept open for enrolment and other purposes from 7 to 10 in the morning and 5-30 to 8-30 in the evening. The enrolling officers can take and return membership books during these hours. The address of the office is: Byculla District Congress Committee, Old Shivaji Hall, opposite Khatau Mills, Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay No. 8.

EXTENSION LECTURES

Dr. Manilal Patel, Ph.D., Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri, will deliver a lecture on "Veda and Avesta" (in English) at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings (South Wing).

NORTH BOMBAY DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE

The general meeting of the North Bombay Durga Puja Committee, to pass the Audited accounts of last year and to select the site and elect office-bearers for this year's Puja, will be held at the Bengal Club premises, Sri Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). All Bengalees, specially of North Bombay, **are cordially invited to attend.**

Mrs. Shafi Tayabji For Assembly

Hon. Secretary, B. P. Muslim League writes:—

The Parliamentary Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has adopted Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tayabji to contest the by-election on Muslim League ticket for one reserved seat for women in the Assembly, Bombay City (Girgaum) Women's Mohammedan Urban Constituency which has fallen vacant on account of the death of Mrs. Faiz B. Tayabji.

WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION

A social gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at Wilson College.

ISMAIL COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

Popular Science lectures every Saturday at 5 p.m. (S.T.). First lecture to-day (Saturday). Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia presiding. Subject: "Are we the descendants of Monkeys?"

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS & YOUNG FOLKS' BROTHERHOOD

Bombay Branch of the League is having a 'Musical evening' to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Hindi Sahitya Madhyama (Vishrad) Allabad classes are regularly held on Saturdays and Sundays in the evening between 4 and 6 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Gita at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

To visit the chawls, the members will meet to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Tardeo Tram Terminus.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

BANDRA GYMKHANA

A lecture on "The Evils of Begging" will be delivered by Miss B. Budden of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Bandra Gymkhana. Mrs. Urmilla Mehta will preside.

S. T. T. INSTITUTE

Prof. K. N. Pillay, M.A., LL.B., T.D. (Lond) of the R. R. College will give a talk on the 'Extra-curricular activity in Secondary Schools' at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the hall of the King George English School.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. 'Esperance Bay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY & BHATIA MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME

In all 1,612 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during July 1939. The average daily attendance was 52.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ

The opening ceremony of the Arya Samaj, Matunga (B. B. and C. I.) Gopi Talao, will take place at Lady Jamshedji Road, and Lady Hardinge Road Crossing Gopi Talao, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Dr. M. C. Javle presiding. Prof. Indraji Vidyavachaspati, Pandit Vijayshankar Moolshankar, Pandit Ramchandra Sidhantalankar, Sjt. S. Phadia, Pandit Shitala Prasad Sharma will speak.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above association there will be a public debate to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Bombay Education League's High School. Mr. M. G. Shinde will move that "The Salvation of the Hindus lies through Congress" and Mr. P. S. Satam will lead the opposition. Mr. P. K. Savant, B.A., LL.B. will preside.

"STOP, MAIN ROAD AHEAD."—Photograph shows the new traffic sign erected in Bombay on Marine Lines Estate, by the Safety First Association of India, for the police, which gives timely warning to approaching motorists that they are nearing a main road designated as such and must stop before entering it.

Journalists' Association & Mr Horniman

Mr. B. G. Horniman has sent in his resignation of the Vice-Presidentship of the Journalists' Association of India in protest against the action of the Executive Committee in throwing out the resolution protesting against the censorship which Bombay Government had imposed on six journals in the City.

"Necessity Of Socialism"

Under the auspices of The Lohana Boarding Debating Society Dr. G. Adhikari will deliver a lecture on 'Necessity of Socialism' on Saturday 12-8-39 at 8-30 p. m. at Lohana Boarding, Siri Road, Bombay. 6.

LATE A. K. TANGAL

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Bombay-Malabar Muslims was held on Thursday at 9 p.m. at Malabar Jamatkhana, 27 Tandell Street, to perform "Fateha Ceremony". Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Serang, President of the Jamat, was in the chair.

The Jamat was grieved at the untimely death of Kazi Ata Koya Tangal of Cochin on Sunday, and expressed their sympathy with the bereaved family.

PROHIBITION POWADAS

A programme of Prohibition ballads (powadas) will be held under the auspices of the Vakola Prohibition Committee, at the naka near Bhomaji Buildings, Military Road, to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"NECESSITY OF SOCIALISM"

Under the auspices of the Lohana Boarding Debating Society Dr. G. Adhikari will deliver a lecture on "Necessity of Socialism" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Lohana Boarding, Siri Road, Bombay 6.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

In September the Photographic Society of India is holding its 3rd Members' Salon, a large number of entries is expected and the standard of work of a very high quality.

A number of prizes will be given in different sections.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI STUDENTS OF MATRICULATION CLASS

(From Khorshed Mandal.)

Above Elocution Competition for boys and girls will be held in the Master's Tutorial High School Hall (third floor) near Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay on Sunday (27th August, 1939) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Candidates who must be students of the Matriculation Class must send in their application in writing giving their full names and addresses and the names of the schools to which they belong to Khorshed Mandal Trust, Khetwadi, Khambata Lane, Bombay, on or before the 24th August, 1939. The application must be certified by the principal of the school to which the candidate belongs and must specify any one subject on which the candidate desires to speak, selected from the following:—

SUBJECTS

(1) That common sense is more essential than genius to a business man.

(2) Science is the soul-giving element in the modern world.

(3) Man is the creature of circumstance.

No candidate will be allowed to speak for more than five minutes.

PRIZES:

First Prize:—A gold medal of about Rs. 35.

Second Prize:—A silver medal and cash of about Rs. 15.

Third Prize:—A cash prize of Rs. 15.

Names of the judges will be **announced later.**

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY

(By M. DESAI.)

Ever since the first All-India Exhibition organised in Bombay in 1933 it has been the constant aim and ambition of every Photographic Society to hold an annual Show of their own. The enthusiasts of the Camera Art Circle of Poona, therefore, deserve all congratulations for the opening of a long-expected All-India Exhibition.

The present Show includes three sections: Contributors' work; Members' work and Foreign Exhibitors, mainly from the Loan Collections of one of its members. It presents, as a whole, a clever blend of Modern Photography as well as that from the more conservative workers who have paved their way to modernism. There are some pictures which are marvels of clear technique—brilliant, glossy bromides—which were at one time considered as anathema.

Among the portraits "The B.F.B. Officer" by J. N. Unwalla is a print of rich tones, full of character and it serves as a good example of modern head-studies. In contrast, is a picture by Lionel Wendt in the manner of the old masters, where the paper used suits very well the subject and expression. The technique of this print is really admirable. "Peep into the past" by B. B. Fanibunda is a clever attempt, but suffers from an excess of black tone in the blanket on the right. The black should have been more controlled in this picture to produce the necessary impression.

There are few landscapes—only two to be more exact—worthy of mention: "Twilight" by B. K. Dilwali and "Dec. Morn." by Mullick. These succeed in creating some feeling in the heart—a quality which most modern pictures conspicuously lack.

Mr. Nallawalla has presented two pictures: "Morning at Studgart" and "Round & About" which, though not landscape, are as models of this type of work. The light and shades are well-massed and the total effect is remarkable. It is very rearly that one comes across such delicate atmospherics caught by the camera.

Looking round the members' work, I cannot honestly say that it is up to the standard I expected. The zeal of the members in organzing this show must have come in the way of their personal productions. If this is so they may be pardoned. However, the pictures exhibited in this section have won for their workers high merit abroad.

The Loan Collection is, no doubt, the cynosure of the whole exhibition. The present collection is full of gems in this art, representing workers in the field from all parts of the world.

The colour slides coming from our leading exponents are, however, very few. Nevertheless, they reveal a high watermark of excellence. N. B. Cooper's "Dog" is a delicate and charming piece of work. The brown colour of the fur and the flaxen of the hair are most life-like tints and harmonize delightfully. As a complete collection Mr. Nallawalla's slides are the best of the lot for balance and plenty of colours.

AN UNWELCOME TENDENCY

But, one thought recurringly strikes even a casual observer. It is about the growing unhealthy tendency of these Salons Exhibitions—which of late years have in a welcome way increased in number and output—to give less preference to fresh talent and to place before the public such exhibits as have often been seen and appreciated by them. The chief objective of these exhibitions is thus defeated. It is give a greater scope not to the old vats with their "past glories," but to the budding cameramen and artists who deserve encouragement and guidance. The present Poona Exhibition obviously falls into this pitfall and I daresay that half of the pictures put on the show are those which have already been exhibited—some of them on more than one occasion. This not only makes these exhibitions dull and hackneyed, but defeats the very purpose for which they should be arranged. It is time that all interested in the future of Photography in India turn their serious attention to the above problem.

Khadi Wearers In Suburban Districts

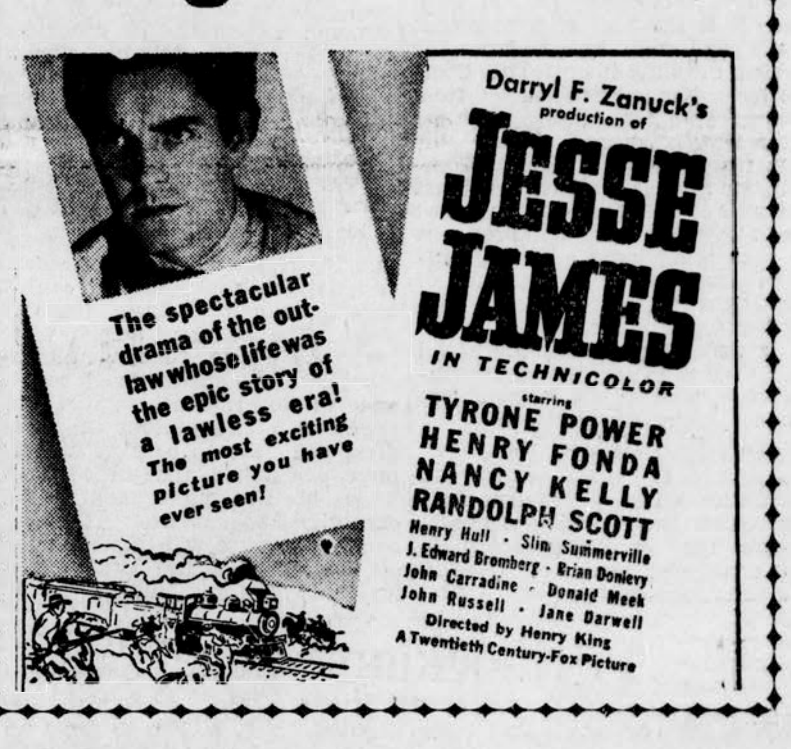
The Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

The Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to maintain a list of the persons using Khaddar. All who are putting on Khaddar should have their names registered either at the Taluka Office or with the office-bearers of the Taluka Samiti and get their certificates for the same.

Election of delegates will take place on 8th November, 1939, so any person not holding a certificate that he is using Khaddar from 8th May, 1939 or before that will be forbidden to stand for the election.

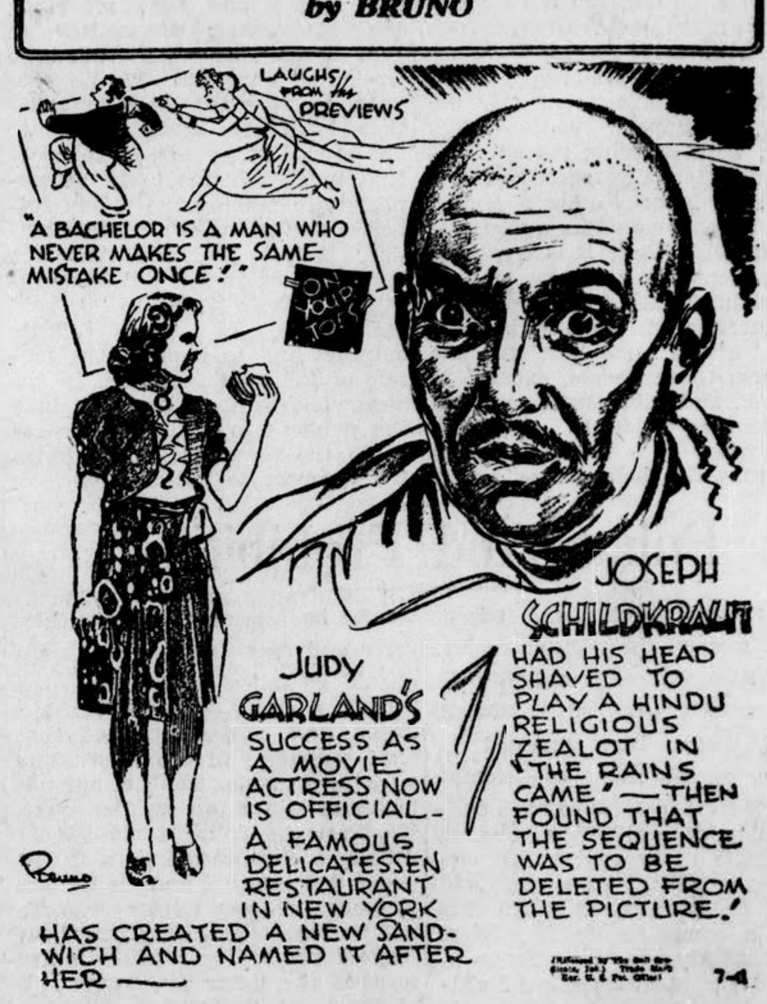
EVEN GOD KNELT
BEFORE HIM!—HE WAS A TRUE DEVOTEE!!
TESTED & TRIED BY GOD SHANKER
He was found to be WANTING in Nothing MAGNANIMOUS!
SEE THE RARE SPECTACLE of SUPREME SACRIFICE & DEVOTION! IN UDAY PICTURES' SUCCESSOR to "UMAJI NAIK"—
The NOBLEST STORY from Mythology!
"Raja Shriyal"
Directed by: G. PAWAR
(of "RESURRECTION" Fame)
Story, Scenario, Dialogues and Songs By:
S. A. SHUKLA (the Song-Writer of "SANT TULSIDAS")
FEATURING:—
RAJANI
(Ex-"PRABHAT" Star)
KESAR, SUSHILA
PRAMILA, Madhukar Gupte, Manohar Ghatwai, Bhaurao Datar, Child-Actor DATAR.
GALA OPENING TO-DAY at 1-45 p. m.
Novelty
CINEMA :::: GRANT ROAD
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS: MATINEE: 2 P.M.
TO-MORROW: SUNDAY: MORNING: 10-30
"MIKADO" (COLOUR PICTURE)

... Now in its 2ND BIG WEEK!—
Regal
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
N.B.—Extra Show at 10-30 A.M. TO-MORROW!


The spectacular drama of the outlaw whose life was the epic story of a lawless era! The most exciting picture you have ever seen!
Darryl F. Zanuck's production of
JESSE JAMES
IN TECHNICOLOR
starring
TYRONE POWER
HENRY FONDA
NANCY KELLY
RANDOLPH SCOTT
Henry Hull · Slim Summerville
J. Edward Bromberg · Brian Donlevy
John Carradine · Donald Meek
John Russell · Jane Darwell
Directed by Henry King
A Twentieth Century-Fox Picture

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO


LAUGHS FROM the PREVIEWS
"A BACHELOR IS A MAN WHO NEVER MAKES THE SAME MISTAKE ONCE!"
ON YOUR TOES
JUDY GARLAND'S SUCCESS AS A MOVIE ACTRESS NOW IS OFFICIAL— A FAMOUS DELICATESSEN RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK HAS CREATED A NEW SANDWICH AND NAMED IT AFTER HER ——
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT HAD HIS HEAD SHAVED TO PLAY A HINDU RELIGIOUS ZEALOT IN "THE RAINS CAME" —THEN FOUND THAT THE SEQUENCE WAS TO BE DELETED FROM THE PICTURE!
BRUNO
7-4

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1939

WORKING COMMITTEE

The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha during the last two days was confronted with several serious problems. Naturally the most serious one was to maintain discipline in the Congress itself. This became urgent and inevitable after Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose deliberately defied the President's express instructions to him as a responsible office-bearer in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee not to organise demonstrations against the resolutions of a higher body like the A. I. C. C. As the Working Committee points out, if he differed from the President and felt aggrieved by the latter's decision, he should have appealed to it or the A. I. C. C. but he deliberately defied the President's instructions and urged numerous others to do likewise. It was nothing less than an organised revolt. If every Congressman were free to interpret the Congress constitution and act according to his sweet will, there would be "perfect anarchy in the Congress." In the circumstances the Committee rightly believed that it would "fail in its duty if it condoned the deliberate and flagrant breach of discipline." It has accordingly declared Mr. Bose disqualified as President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and to be member of any elective Congress Committee for three years. While we fully support the disciplinary action taken against Mr. Bose, we think the period of disqualification to be needlessly long, as in other similar cases Where men of fine sensibilities are concerned, much shorter periods should suffice, at least in the first instance, to serve the purpose of ensuring discipline. For, in their case it is the fact of punishment itself that really tells and not the period of punishment. The Committee has refrained from taking similar action against those who were misled by him leaving it to Provincial Committees to take action against them, if it is found necessary, and has also empowered the President to take disciplinary action against such members as "instead of expressing regret for their conduct of indiscipline, persist in it." It is to be hoped that there will be no occasion for him or Provincial Committees to take action against many Congressmen.

India And War

Another serious problem that confronted the Working Committee was the possibility of India being dragged against her will into an imperialist war. The position became very grave, indeed, when the British Government flouted the declarations of the Congress and the Central Legislative Assembly regarding the sending of troops abroad and took steps which, the Working Committee fears, "might inevitably lead to India's entanglement in a war." The British Government also flouted the Congress by further prolonging the life of the Central Legislative Assembly by another year. The Working Committee severely condemns these decisions and, while reserving to itself the right to take effective action, as and when necessary, in pursuance of Congress policy in such a matter, has for the present called upon the Congress Members of the Central Legislature to refrain from attending the next session of the Assembly. We fear things will not remain there.

Need For Unity And Discipline

The gravest possibilities are suggested by that part of the Working Committee's resolution which warns Provincial Governments against assisting the war preparations of the British Government and bids them bear in mind the policy laid down by the Congress to which they must adhere. What is particularly significant is the warning that, "if the carrying out of this policy leads to resignations or removal of the Congress Ministries, they must be prepared for such a contingency." To prevent a possible misunderstanding the Committee adds that, if a war should lead to a danger to any part of India through air raids or otherwise, Congress would certainly support necessary preventive measures, provided "they are within the control of the popular Ministries within the provinces." But Congress would never be party to the use of such measures "as a cloak for war preparations under the control of the Imperial Government." If it comes to Ministerial resignations, the position cannot possibly remain at that negative stage. The Congress may have to resort to active, though necessarily peaceful, measures of resistance to Government's entire war policy. For this persons the Congress will have to be a great deal more disciplined and united than it has been in recent months. We earnestly hope at least the impending menace will impress upon all Congressmen the vital need for unity and discipline.

A Shocking Case

While the curtain has been rung down in what is known as the Thana Jailor Case with the conviction of the accused on all counts, the disclosures made during the hearing and the severe strictures passed by the Judge on not only the conduct of the accused but also on the method followed by the prosecution provide much food for thought. The revelations of official atrocity, which the Judge characterised as befitting a European concentration camp, were shocking enough but what it is equally regrettable is that such heinous offences should be at all possible under a Congress Government. While it is true that the present penal system is an unenviable legacy from the past bureaucratic era, it must be admitted at the same time that the Congress Governments, except in the U.P. and Bihar have not paid sufficient attention to the problem, which is as pressing as it is onerous. The Behar Government deputed Dr. P. K. Sen to draw up a scheme of prison reform and they have summoned a Conference at Ranchi to discuss this scheme the object of which is to transform jails into what they should be, namely, places of reclamation rather than of wreaking society's vengeance. Valuable suggestions were made by the Madgaokar Committee a year ago to improve the administration of our jails. We do not know whether their recommendations have been given effect to but even if they are, it is clear that much remains to be accomplished in making the prison officials realise their responsibilities. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will do everything in their power to prevent the repetition of such sadistic outrages and to improve the morale of jail administration. In the meanwhile we trust they will take the public into confidence as regards the measures of reforms they propose to initiate.

Police And Prohibition

It is very regrettable, indeed, that a man of the position of Mr. Rallia Ram, himself a keen prohibition worker of the Punjab, should have been arrested in Bombay on his way to Colombo and tried for possessing, in contravention of prohibition rules, a pint bottle of brandy. The circumstances of the case are not merely an extenuation of an offence. A commonsense view suggests that there is no offence at all, and the Magistrate has rightly acquitted Mr. Rallia Ram. If there is an offence under the Prohibition Rules, a modification of the rules is clearly indicated. If even under the rules there was no *prima facie* case, the Prohibition policemen concerned should be reprimanded for their error and excessive zeal and steps should be taken to prevent the repetition of such errors. Mr. Rallia Ram also complained that the manners of the constables were very rude. The complaint, however, is not an isolated one. We trust the Police Commissioner will issue clear instructions to the police Inspectors and Constables to carry out their work of searching the luggage of incoming passengers politely and not behave towards the latter as though all of them are potential smugglers and criminals. The Police must also, as Mr. Oscar Brown has pointed out, search persons suspected of violating Government orders in the presence of a punch.

Royal Academy & Indian Art

By W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON, K.I.H., R.B.C.

ALTHOUGH, since objections both in England and India to the unsatisfactory plan of the London Exhibition of Greater Indian Art which is to be opened at the Royal Academy in January, were first raised, the project has been hurriedly and heavily gilded by its protagonists so as to make it pass like real currency in art values, the closer the people of this country look at this enterprise the more thoroughly will they grasp this latest illustration of the proverb "all that glitters is not gold". This scheme is not now stated to be an attempt to fulfil the long-standing promise to exhibit India in London on the lines of the Royal Academy's international exhibition; it is a somewhat clumsy attempt to evade this promise.

As I consider that the issues at stake in this matter are of vital importance for the future of Indian Art, I wish in this article to draw public attention in India to this most important subject as strongly as I can. In the first place we must realise something of the aims and objects of the Founders of the Royal Academy, and its scope and aims, before realising the extraordinary anomaly of the coming exhibition.

The instrument of Foundation of the Royal Academy of 1768 states that eminent Professors of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture (there is nothing at all about Archaeologists, Connoisseurs, and Museum experts!) were desirous of establishing "a Society for promoting the Arts of Design." All the original forty members of the Academy were artists and architects (as they still are), and the Royal Academy's Schools of Design for teaching students of art "under the direction of the ablest Artists" supplied the main "raison d'etre" for the Academy. There were to be Professors of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Perspective and Geometry, etc. but no Antiquarians representing Archaeology, or the Museums; the subsequent history of the Academy has accordingly been entirely a history of the Fine and Decorative Arts—never of the Museums. The Arts alone have figured in its Summer exhibitions, and generally in its Winter Exhibitions; while Design exemplified in the Applied Arts has been permitted in some of the later exhibitions such as Persia, China, and the recent Exhibition of Scottish Art. It is an absolute anomaly that this official home of the Fine Arts should decide to represent India (along with other Oriental Countries) entirely as a foreign Museum Piece.

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"The Times" in its recent apologia "warmly welcomed" this strange scheme for displaying a defunct India, instead of a living one in London. "The long-hoped-for exhibition of Indian art from India itself is not yet possible. It is safe to say that whenever it comes, its chances of intelligent appreciation by the public will be greatly increased by this preliminary skirting of the subject." The writer goes on to explain how nice this will be in the following way; "Most of us have had the experience of coming upon—it may be in a museum, or among the 'curios' of some retired servant of the Empire, or even in a junk-shop in the East End of London—some object of the art of Greater India;" after enumerating various "curios" it is explained that they all speak "some central language of art, and that "one effect of the forthcoming exhibition will be to confirm, and in some cases to deny, the reality of the suggested relationship."

So India may just sit back and listen to the foreign pandits expounding "a prayer wheel from Tibet, a shawl from Kashmir, a bronze from Siam, a wood carving from Burma," etc. The artists, for this single special occasion, will make room for the crowd of archaelogists, chronologists, private collectors, and Museum lecturers. India (so far as India will be seen at all) is going to be a very old story at the Academy. The statement one so often hears in London that there is nothing in India worth exhibiting on the same scale as China or Persia, is, of course, not referred to by the apologists; empty compliments in the place of solid exhibits are lavished upon India to explain her absence from her own exhibition.

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If this exhibition had, indeed, been officially stated by the Royal Academy to be another "preliminary" to the genuine long-promised show of Indian Art, there would be some excuse, at least, for it. Needless to say no such promise or anything like it has been forthcoming, and the suggestion is merely put about by the apologists for a show, which Lord Antrim has courageously and truly stigmatised as "an insult to India." Will India take the "insult" lying down? Is this country really so utterly devoid of art, artists, crafts, and craftsmen, as to feel obliged to shelter herself behind the Academic camouflage of its sinister failure to implement its Royal charter by really and truly helping Indian Art? Behind this poor pretence, which will be worse in its reactions for India than no exhibition at all? Both the Persian and Chinese exhibitions at the Royal Academy actually emanated from Persia and China; that is to say that the exhibits were selected in those countries; but India is to be represented by the foreign selections made by the Archaeologists and Connoisseurs. Now it must be admitted that the Royal Academy is at liberty to do what it likes with its own galleries. But that does not mean that it is at liberty to represent Indian Art in London in a manner that cannot possibly help it in India and will very probably entirely fail to help it in Britain either, though it will, of course help the "romantic anti-

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

Fictitious Interviews

SIR H. P. MODY

(By D. F. KARAKA.)

I enter a massive stone building and am shown up to the second floor, where in a room sits in hushed silence, the man who will one day lead us Parsees to the promised land. It is an impressive room, in which the only decoration is a glass cupboard with stacks of books. They are volumes of the "Life of Sir Pherozshah Mehta", a rare and extinct edition. In front of me sits "H. P.", as he is affectionately called, immaculately dressed in a China silk coat, a silk shirt from that one and only shop in New Bond Street and a bow tie of moiree silk. Sitting as he does at his table in front of me I cannot make out the colour of his pants. He smokes a deliciously flavoured cigar, the leaves of which (so the legend says) were plucked on some plantation in Havana. Midst such a setting do I picture H. P.—the man who by sheer hard-work and patient perseverance rose to be one of our greatest Bombay knights.

D. F. K.: "Well, Sir, here I am—if only for a fictitious interview."

H. P.: "So I see—but am I the logical conclusion to those who have preceded me in this series?"

D. F. K.: "No, Sir, it would be difficult to find any conclusion to such a varied trilogy as Hitler, Byramjee and the Aga Khan, yet somehow, there has always blended in you so many different strains. But I come to you because you can take it and dish it out. You are "big" that way and you can stand the ragging".

H. P.: "Well, really, you flatter me. I could almost blush". (He smiled rather coyly and blew a few rings of smoke that brought the scent of Havana into the office room of Tatas).

D. F. K.: "Besides you are now fast becoming 'a Parsee Elder'."

H. P.: "Am I? I really wasn't aware of that. But why?"

D. F. K.: "You do the right thing at the right moment, which draws the applause of our Puritanical community and our piously-worded press. You appear at the right sort of functions, correctly dressed and look important and serious and dignified. You even say a word at an anti-prohibition meeting, always making out that you would say more if only you had the time. And all the time you really never commit yourself to anything."

H. P.: "That is elementary politics and its only because of the impetuous youth in you that you have not acquired that restraint which I have. Restraint and poise. They are essential for success in life. Just look at me. Once I wanted to be a journalist and see something of the reality of this world. I wanted to do something in life really worthwhile. I wanted to concen-

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

WANTED-FOR MARINE DRIVE!

One Or Two Letter-Boxes!

The postal folks I've always much admired—
Of tracing me they never yet have tired;
Though insufficiently addressed they be,
My letters always do come straight to me.
But now I have a boon to beg of thee,
Beneficient, paternal P.M.G.!
(I knok he'll grant it, 'tis not much I ask,
For men like him 'twill be an easy task.)
My luck is in, for I have come to stay
In Marine Drive so breezy and so gay;
The view inspires me and I do e'en more
By way of correspondence than before.
A long epistle to my dearest friend
Clasped in my hand, I strolled from end to end
Of Marine Drive, with full intent to stop
And in the nearest box my letter drop.
The time went by, but yet I could not find
The object of my search (though I'm not blind).
Dear P.M.G.—he can't expect that we
To post a card, should have to leave the sea!
We miss those pillar-boxes red and bright,
Those landmarks so familiar the sight:
Without them this most pleasing, charming street
Remains as yet forlorn and incomplete!

CHATTERBOX.

Frankly Speaking

Praiseworthy Firmness

The Chilean Government is not prepared to accede to General Franco's demand for the surrender of Republican refugees in the Chilean Embassy at Madrid. Thereby Chile has afforded evidence of a spirit of humanity which deserves all praise. For the monstrously brutal methods by which Franco deals with his republican opponents are now common knowledge. Chile, moreover, appears to be preparing drastic and extensive diplomatic measures to resist Franco. As her Foreign Minister says, all Latin American Governments are to make a joint *demarche* to Burgos and if this fails "a rupture in the diplomatic relations is not improbable." Praiseworthy as this firmness is, it is more welcome for another reason. Latin America has racial and historical affinities with Spain. And the Nazis whose propaganda is already rampant in South America would have certainly utilised Fascist Spain's "cousinly" relations to make it more effective.

Foerster Fiasco

Firmness pays. The Danzig bullies whose Poland-baiting, wheu unchecked, was rushing from one outrage to another and worse are now revising their methods. Poland called a check to their more objectionable activities and they have obeyed. A Polish Customs Officer who, arrested about two months ago, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for insulting the Fuehrer and Dr. Goebbels has been suddenly released along with four other Poles. Why? Because of strong protests by the Polish authorities supported by retaliatory action. The bullies have discovered that the Poles are determined to hit back. This explains Herr Foerster's unexpectedly "moderate" speech. It was feared that speaking as the direct mouth-piece of the Fuehrer, the Danzig Ganleiter would announce sensations. He did not do so because the Fuehrer and his Nazis have understood the message of Poland's present mood. And they have decided to confine themselves to a further intensification of the verbal war of nerves for the present. And herein lies the significance, to Poland and her allies, of Herr Foerster's Fuehrer-inspired speech. The Nazis are hoping for a weakening in Poland's attitude.

Unwise Proposal

The Jews are naturally not satisfied with all the anti-Arab concessions that they have already been given in Palestine. Their disappointment is due, first to an unjustifiable view of their own "rights," second, to the deception which was practised upon them by Britain during the war and, third, by their unfortunate and desperate condition. But the call of the leader of the Orthodox wing of the World Zionist Organisation is neither wisdom nor even good strategy. Their future in Palestine, whatever it is, cannot be assured through Britain or for that matter through the League of Nations or even the great United States of America. They have to win the sympathy and goodwill of Arabs. As to Rabbi Berlin's spirited proposal for a world mobilisation of Jewry "to fight against the curtailment of historic Jewish rights in Palestine" would it not be a greater service to the Jews if world Jewry directed its energies to countries like Germany and Italy?

Bombay University

For the first time in the history of Indian Universities a woman Fellow, Mrs. G. R. Billimoria, is offering herself as a candidate for the Deanship of the Faculty of Arts. To any one who has known Mrs. Billimoria's work in and outside the Senate, in the cause of higher education as well as that of the emancipation of woman in India, her candidature would carry its own incontestable commendation. A scholar, a writer, and an artist of distinction, Mrs. Billimoria has initiated in the Senate more than one proposition, regarding the basic policy of University education, constitution and function, in the last ten years, which bespeak as much her sincerity, her enthusiasm, and her thoughtful study of the points at issue as her untiring energy and unrelaxing persistence in the grave causes she makes her own. And so, if elections to such exalted posts of honour and distinction were made according to the candidates' merit there would be not a moment's doubt as to her success in the forthcoming election. We trust Mrs. Billimoria will be elected Dean.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PRAGUE, August 10.

Arms, munitions and explosives detained by the Czechs with or without a licence must be surrendered within a fortnight to the German authorities. A decree issued by the Reich protectorate to this effect stipulates that the measures are intended to "prevent the misuse of arms and explosives by irresponsible elements."—Reuter.

* * * *

In connection with the transfer of Indian troop units to Egypt and Malaya, a settlement is expected, says a Simla message, whereby "the Government of India will continue to pay the normal charges of the troops, such as pay and equipment, during their stay abroad, while the cost of transport and any additional pay allowances will be borne by the British Government".

What could be more satisfactory, more fair, nay, more generous?

* * * *

"It has been ascertained that gold does not exist in commercial quantities in the Khybu Agency".—News item.

The Khybu Agency is lucky. Very lucky.

* * * *

"CONGRESS EMBRACES ALL INTERESTS"

Bombay Minister's View
—Headlines.

With a shocked sense of propriety the Qaid-e-Azam must scream against this fresh and scandalous atrocity.

* * * *

"When that happens, we have to face the possibility of repercussions in Africa which are as obvious as they may be disastrous. The pity of it is that the nations in Europe are so blind with hatred for each other that they forget that the white man's prestige is not the prestige of any particular nation but of the whole white race."

—Minister Pirow of South Africa.

The greater pity of it is that the other whites are less blatantly and brazen-facedly white.

* * * *

"Danzig", Gauleiter Foerster has declared, "does not stand alone abandoned".

It is rumoured that Mr. Neville Chamberlain resented it as a personal asperslon on his past, which spoiled the day's fishing story that he was realistically relating to his Scottish host.

* * * *

Foreign circles are "agreeably surprised" at the moderation of Herr Foerster's speech.

We are disagreeably surprised that they should have forgotten recent Polish activities.

* * * *

Count Ciano, it is said, is meeting Herr von Ribbentrop at Munich with a view to making an ostentatious display of Nazi-Fascist solidarity.

It is expected that the meeting will incidentally deal with the main object also: Italy's explanation of the failure of recent manoeuvres.

* * * *

Because he reported Signor Mussolini's heart attack an American journalist has been expelled from Italy and his office closed indefinitely by order of Il Duce.

The patient is still suffering evidently.

(The Junior Colleague suggests a headline to the above: Cardiac Reactions To Po Valley Disaster.)

* * * *

"It's nice to see you again, old man; I thought you were dead".

"Oh! Why?"

"Well, I've heard several people speak well of you lately."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The epitaph perpetuates the unmade reputation.

◆ ◆ ◆

Don't annoy a silent man; he may be a reformed prize fighter.

◆ ◆ ◆

Don't submit to the inevitable until you are sure it is the inevitable.

◆ ◆ ◆

A bachelor calls it "single blessedness" when he wants to marry and can't.

◆ ◆ ◆

The rolling stone gathers no moss but it is different with the rolling joke.

◆

The average man finds it difficult to live up to the salary he wants his friends to believe he is getting.

Half Of England Has Pre-Taste Of War

Blackout Over Area Of 27,000 Sq. Miles

Blackout Over Big Area: Military Authorities Witness Defence Demonstration

LONDON, AUG 11.

THE NEAREST THING TO WAR, WHICH BRITAIN HAS KNOWN IN PEACE-TIME, PLUNGED OVER HALF OF ENGLAND EARLY TO-DAY INTO COMPLETE DARKNESS OVER AN AREA OF 27,000 SQUARE MILES OBSERVERS AIRMEN AND A.R.P. MEN AND WOMEN SCANNING THE SKIES FOR THE INVADING RAIDERS.

All lights were covered; masked traffic signals, hooded factories and offices with covered windows dockers and market porters continued to work in semi-darkness.

The military defence authorities and the police who are watching for any bared lights will later hand in reports which will be closely examined. While Eastlands bombers droned across from France to find and "bomb" power stations railheads aerodromes and munition works. Eastland searchlights picked them out.

Thousands of territorials stood by and anti-aircraft guns were ready to fire and observer corps note the movements of approaching enemy craft. Pilots waited by fast interceptor 'planes when they received the signal they roared aloft to attack those raiders which had slipped through the outer ring of defences.

London has never been so thoroughly guarded her defences included 500 balloons. The port of London continued to function on a war time footing, street refugees were marked and screened hurricane buses and cars drove by sidelights.

Trains ran into darkened stations with blinds drawn. In the Metropolitan area alone 20,000 police, special constables and war reserve officers were engaged. The whole cost of the blackout is 150,000 sterling.—Reuter.

London Appears City Of Dead

Some people rushed for taxis, others for the last underground trains and others just remained where they were. Traffic at first moved uncertainly but there was no confusion and it was soon running smoothly.

Before midnight crowds were massed around the Eros Statue and all surrounding pavements so thickly as to make walking difficult.

All over London lights went out gradually after midnight and soon scarcely a flicker of light visible anywhere. Seen from the northern heights, London appeared almost a city of the dead. There was nothing but inky darkness, punctuated here and there by a gleam from a window of some neglectful householder.—

Sir John Anderson and Lord Chatfield Minister for Co-ordination and Defence made a tour of darkened London.

The weather cleared by midnight allowing R.A.F. observers to report on the effects of the blackout over the whole of the affected area.—Reuter.

Air Ministry Communique On Air Exercises

LONDON, August 11.

A graphic descrimination of how London was "saved from destruction" is contained in a Ministry Communique dealing with the Air exercises between 20/00 hrs. last night and 08/00 hrs. to-day when the chief events were two heavy offensives by Eastland Bombers, one over the Midlands and another in two phases over London area and south-east England.

Shortly before midnight, observer posts detected large scale bomber movements on the coast north of the Thames estuary but low clouds and patches of fog over large areas of Westland forced the incoming raiders to hug the coast. Fighter squadrons were hampered by the fog in southern England but the defenders of London deflected the main tide of the enemy offensive south of London where bad visibility neutralised their activities. By 00/30 hrs. all Westland was darkness and Castland attack consequently slacked in the south. Later, many enemy formations crossed the coast north of Wash to make a concerted attack on Midlands. Aided by clear weather and vigilant searchlights, units of defending fighting patrols attacked the raiders many of whom were shot down and those that escaped fell victims to light and heavy anti-aircraft defences.

The offensive however was very determined. Repulsed in the north, the invaders returned to the attack in the south and the number and intensity of the raiders increased rapidly as the invaders prepared to strike hard at London although the Capital was in darkness and visibility was still bad. Many invaders were engaged by fighters in the deep searchlight zone around London and deflected to the south. The ballon barrage deterred others from low bombing attacks. Bombers succeeding in evading the defences were unable to identify the objective owing to darkness. They were also harassed by defending fighters one bomber being brought down in central London.

Early to-day, the enemy was forced to decrease the raids owing heavy casualties.

The Communique concludes, "there can, however, be nothing but praise for Eastland's tactics. During the night they made expert use of cloud formations and skilfully evaded the many searchlights but the keenness of the defenders aided by the black-out and the commendable efficiency of the Observer Corps throughout the intensive air attacks saved London from destruction."—Reuter.

LONDON BLACK-OUT BEGINS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A lusty shout of "hurray' went up from a big crowd in Piccadilly Circus as the street's lights suddenly went out punctually at 00-30 hours. The great black-out had begun.

◆◆◆

World Achievement.

The Home Of Wireless

Wireless, you know, is numbered as one of the greatest of modern achievements, and linked with this wonder of the twentieth century is the sea-home of Marconi.

In his life-time he spent many wonderful hours on board the "Elettra," a ship he purchased in 1919. She had been built for the Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, and during the war she was used in connection with mine-sweeping.

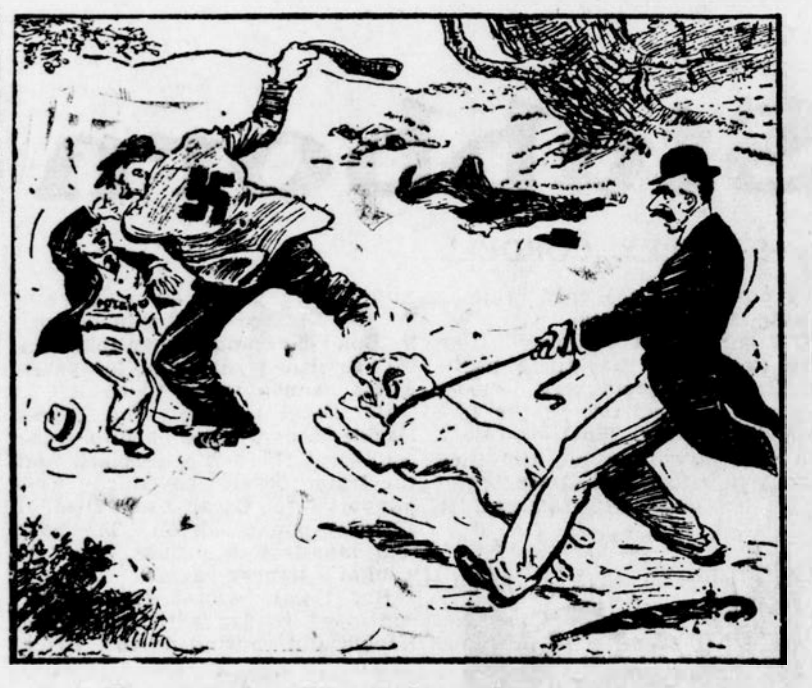
Fitted with two masts, rigged for taking sails when the wind was favourable, she could carry enough fuel for twelve days' cruising. But her greatest interest was the fact that she was a floating laboratory.

The wireless cabin contained several transmitters and receivers, all designed for special purposes. There was the small spark transmitter of the "emergency" type, compulsory by international law, and a powerful valve transmitter which was normally used for telegraph operation.

In 1930 Marconi led the way to forging the wireless link between people on the land and at sea. With apparatus on this ship he took part in the opening of the Annual Electrical and Wireless Exhibition at Sydney in 1930, switching on the lights in the Sydney City Hall to open the exhibition.

The "Elettra" was very largely used in the experiments which led to the development of the Marconi Short Wave Beam System as a means of long distance wireless communication. By its speed and efficiency this system has revolutionized world communication.

Odd, it may seem, that a yacht should be a laboratory, but Marconi with his usual wisdom and foresight, realised that he could find out best of all how his messages were received after transmission, if he could be the receiver. His own transmitting station ashore did the transmitting while he cruised round to various points for the tests of the reception.



"I won't be able to hold this dog for ever".
(Courtesy: "Johannesburg Sunday Times").

FRANCO AS DICTATOR

Assumes Power In New Cabinet To Issue Decrees Without Consulting Anyone

MADRID, AUG. 10.

THE ARMY AND THE FALANGE PARTY HAVE JOINED FORCES TO FORM SPAIN'S PEACE-TIME CABINET, ANNOUNCED GENERAL FRANCO TO-NIGHT.

GENERAL FRANCO BECOMES PRESIDENT WITH POWER TO ISSUE DECREES WITHOUT PREVIOUS REFERENCE TO ANYONE.

The portfolio include
Colonel Beligbeder (Foreign Affairs),
Senor Suner (Interior),
General Varela (Army),
Vice Admiral Moreno (Marine).
General Yague (Air), and
Senor Larraz (Finance).

The Ministers will assume their posts on Saturday.—Reuter.

WHO'S WHO IN FRANCO'S COUNCIL

MADRID, August 11.

Only two members of the Civil War Cabinet are included in Gen. Franco's peacetime administration in which the Army and Falange have joined forces besides Gen. Franco himself. These are Senor Suner, who in retaining the portfolio of Minister of Interior has confirmed his position as the most powerful figure in Spanish political life under the Caudillo, and Senor Alfonsopena who directly represents the Falangists in the new administration.

Another notable fact about the Cabinet is the inclusion of Senor Beigbeder as Foreign Minister, who is an expert in North African affairs and knows many Arabic dialects. As High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco he supplied thousands of well-trained men to the Nationalist cause in the Civil War. Of the new Supreme Council of Defence under General Franco, the Army Minister, Gen. Varela has been twice decorated with the Grand Laurelled Cross of San Fernando and had the honour of pinning the same medal on Gen. Franco's brest before Madrid's famous victory parade, the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Salvadore Moreno is a holder of the same award and belongs to one of Spain's famous naval families. He did much to make the Nationalists' coastal blockades effective. The Minister of Justice, Senor Bilbao, is a well-known lawyer in the city of that name. The Minister for Industry, Senor Luisalarcon, is a former Civil Governor of Madrid at the gates of which he fought throughout the Civil War as Lt.-Colonel of Artillery. Senor Ben Jumea holds the portfolios of Agriculture and Labour jointly but the former only temporarily. He is a well-known highway engineer and will take a prominent part in the great roads reconstruction plans now in being.

Senor Ibanez Martin, Professor of History at the Spanisidor Institute, Madrid, is Minister for Education and Gen. Mundoz Grande, Minister for Public Works and Senor Sanchezmazas, one of the founders of the Falange Pedrogamero are Ministers Without Portfolio.—Reuter.

NUNCIO IN ROME: TO MEET POPE

ROME. Aug. 10.

Monseigneur Orsenigo Nuncio to Berlin arrived in Rome when it is understood he will report to Pope on the state of the Church in Germany and the international situation with reference to the Pope's diplomatic activity.—Reuter.

MENDELSSOHN TO SUSPEND PAYMENTS?

Dutch Banking Firms Applies For Permission

AMSTERDAM, August 9.

It is learned that the well-known banking firm of Mendelssohn has applied for permission to suspend payments. Fritz Mannheimer, who was head of the Bank, died suddenly in Paris on Thursday. There is no sign of any repercussions on the Amsterdam Bourse. It is stated at the Hague that the application is the sequel to Mannheimer's death and involves no prejudice to Dutch interests. The Bank is principally engaged in business transactions for foreign Governments including the French and Belgian Governments.—Reuter.

Only A Precautionary Measure

PARIS, August 11.

The Ministry of Finance has issued the following communique:

"The Mendelssohn Bank is one of the Dutch Swiss Banks with which France concluded contracts relating to the Four Per cent French Conversion Loan abroad and funding of short-term loans for six years. These contracts have been carried out, the operations have closed and a profit has been gained for the French State".

Dutch shares fell considerably on the Paris Bourse. Later, they recovered on the feeling that the Mendelssohn Bank has only suspended payment as a precaution, following Mannheimer's death.—Reuter.

MOSCOW WELCOMES ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS

MOSCOW, August 11.

The Anglo-French Military Missions who have arrived from Leningrad for the Staff talks were given very friendly reception.

The reception was brief, businesslike and cordial but there was a complete absence of flags, bands and military guard of honour.

At the station were General Smorodinov representing the chief of staff and also representatives of the Foreign Office and Moscow Garrison.

The Press briefly reports the Mission's arrival in Leningrad and had hitherto not referred to the fact that they were expected to Moscow.—Reuter.

THREE-POWER STAFF TALKS

MOSCOW, August 11.

It is officially announced that staff talks with the Franco-British military delegation will start at 11 hours to-morrow at the famous Spiridonova mansion which is M. Litvinov's official residence.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS MEET COL. BECK.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The speech of Herr Foerster is thought to have been obviously solely for internal consumption since in view of the German press campaign many Danzigers have become discouraged about the future of the Free City. The British and French Ambassadors saw Col. Beck in the afternoon and, it is understood, discussed the latest developments **in Danzig situation.—Reuter.**

DANZIG'S YEARNING FOR HOUR OF ACTION

We Don't Stand Abandoned In World, Says Herr Foerster

DANZIG, Aug. 10.

Herr Foerster at the end of his speech declared that Poland was trying more and more to increase the hatred of Germany. Poland wanted to take the whole of East Prussia and smash Germany in a bloody war.

"Let Poland take the following points to heart: war threats however challenging will arouse in Danzig no sign of fear; We Nazis have seen to it that the people of Danzig do not lose their nerves in this time of tension because previous experience has given them confidence that at the given time the Nazi leadership will do the right thing; We have done everything to protect Danzig against a surprise attack or a 'coup d'etat' and to answer accordingly; Let Poland be quite clear that Danzig does not stand alone abandoned in the world but the Great German Reich and the leader Herr Hitler will stand on our side in the event of an attack from Poland."

He declared that Danzig was not English, not French, not Polish; If anyone had the right to be uneasy about the future of Danzig it was Danzigers themselves.

"Danzig's population fully realises and firmly believes that the hour of better action will come and Danzig will return to the Reich. Danzigers will look with special love and reverence to Herr Hitler whom they are convinced will fulfil their desire to return to the Reich and give them back self-determination which was denied them in 1919.

"In this solemn hour I believe that we cannot do better than promise to remain united, no matter what may happen and that we shall ward off resolutely every attack on the sacred German soil with the forces at our disposal and carry out every order given by our leader Herr Hitler. May the day be not too far distant when we come together again for the celebration of Danzig's reunion with the Reich."—Reuter.

FOERSTER'S SPEECH MAKES NO CHANGE

LONDON, August 11.

Papers consider that Herr Foerster's speech does not materially alter the European situation.

The "News Chronicle" says that the best that can be said about the much-heralded speech is it has made the situation of the Free City no worse. It provided no sensations and foreshadowed no immediate action. That is all to the good but it has brought an agreed settlement of the Danzig issue no nearer and its tone is ominously reminiscent of the many speeches made by the Nazis when Czechoslovakia was still a country.

The "Chronicle" adds: "In the meantime we should do well to remember Danzig is far from being the only danger spot in Europe. The line of least resistance which has been Herr Hitler's successful policy to follow in his aggressive excursions takes him south-east to Hungary and the Balkan countries are well aware of this danger."

The "Daily Telegraph" considers Herr Foerster's speech while empty of clear meaning may add to the tension in Europe but leaves the next word with Herr Hitler and concludes that Danzig should remain free as an outlet for Polish commerce is vital to the continued existence of Poland as a great Power—a position belonging her by population, wealth and industrial enterprise in past history. That simple truth has been ignored through the whole campaign in which Herr Foerster's speech is a further stage.—Reuter.

London View Of Foerster's Speech

LONDON, August 11.

The feeling in official quarters in London is that Herr Forester's speech is mild and does not destroy the hope of an early settlement between Warsaw and Danzig of the Customs questions.—Reuter.

Czechs Must Surrender Arms

PRAGUE, Aug. 10.

Arms, munitions and explosives detained by the Czechs with or without a licence must be surrendered within a fortnight to the German authorities. A decree issued by the Reich protectorate to this effect stipulates that the measures are intended to "prevent the misuse of arms and explosives by irresponsible elements."—Reuter.

Axis Powers' Conference

Hungary Tyrol And Japan Will Come Up For Review?

BERLIN, Aug. 10.

Count Ciano is expected at Salzburg at 12-20 p.m. to-morrow and talks will last until Sunday. Signor Attolico, the Italian Ambassador in Berlin is also leaving to-night for Salzburg.

In official circles it is not stated whether the meeting is being held on German or Italian initiative but had Herr Von Ribbentrop asked for the meeting it would have been more natural for him to go to Italy.

Thus Italy may have some important suggestions to submit to Germany. Besides Danzig, which in itself is much more Germany's affair than Italy's the meeting will presumably deal with a number of other matters more directly affecting Italy, including the position of Hungary, the immigration problem in South Tyrol, Spain, Yugoslavia and the question of Japan's joining the Axis military alliance.

The internal situation in Hungary is viewed with some uneasiness in Berlin as lately there has been a growing absence of friendliness towards Germany while the Yugoslav Government is reported to have refused to place the strategic railway in Slovakia at the disposal of the Axis in case of a war.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV PREMIER'S VISIT TO TRIESTE

No Change In Foreign Policy Indicated

ROME, August 11

The visit of the Yugoslav Prime Minister Dr. Tsvetkovitch to Trieste, where he arrives on Friday does not, according to Yugoslav circles here, indicate any new move in Yugoslav foreign policy which all along has been directed towards maintaining Balkan neutrality.

It is stated that Dr. Tsvetkovitch has been merely invited in his capacity as head of Yugoslav labour organisations to inspect Fascist achievements at Trieste.

It is thought that Italy is aiming at intensifying contacts with Yugoslavia and stimulating friendship rather than trying to induce her to join the Axis.—Reuter.

MATTER CONCERNS GERMANY ALONE

Ribbentrop's Gentle Reminder To Bonnet

PARIS, Aug. 10.

Despite official reticence it is believed here, as reported in Polish newspapers that Herr Von Ribbentrop has sent to M. Bonnet a letter defining Germany's position in regard to Danzig and asking the French Government not to interfere with affairs in Eastern Europe which concerned Germany alone.

It is emphasised, however, that the reports do not refer to the new German initiative but to the exchange of notes in the beginning of July when it is understood M. Bonnet informed the German Ambassador of France's attitude regarding Danzig and subsequently received from the German Ambassador a note outlining the German viewpoint.—Reuter.

CIANO-RIBBENTROP TALKS

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

The first talk between Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop will take place in the afternoon at Fuschl Castle outside Salzburg.—Reuter.

German Press Makes Bitter Attacks On Poland

BERLIN, August 11

The tone of German press comment to Poland is described by the official German News Agency to-night as "very grave". After two days of violent attacks on the "Czas" of the Polish paper which allegedly spoke of the possibility of Polish guns shelling Danzig. Nazi propaganda fire is now directed against the Kurierpolski for an article on the theme "Dielenda Est Germania".

It is stated that it was this additional insult which prompted the authorities to relay Herr Foerster's speech to-night which is supposed to be mainly a reply to the "Czas" article.

"Natchtausgabe" says: "We understand the anxiety of individual Britons and Frenchmen because Polish chauvinism has become overheated and they fear the career of this war danger cannot be checked. Britons and Frenchmen are no longer in a position to do so—that is the task of Germany and Italy."

"Boersen Zeitung" says that the Polish pretensions would be pitiable if thanks to Britain's blank cheque they did not constitute a danger to European peace. "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" speaking for the foreign office declares of Poland "Germany does not intend to allow a nation which she helped to freedom to repay her with impunity by injuring her." "Korrespondenz" explains now that the League of Nations has become weaker Danzig seeks protection from the Reich.—Reuter.

FOERSTER'S WIRE TO HITLER

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

Herr Foerster has sent the following telegram to Herr Hitler:

"My leader, tens of thousands of German Danzigers assembled at the square of the eternally German town of Danzig at a protest meeting against Polish threat to shell Danzig to pieces. They look up to you with the greatest confidence and greet you with reverently unshakable loyalty as their leader."—Reuter.

HITLER LISTENS TO FOERSTER'S SPEECH

BERLIN, Aug. 10.

The restrained tone of Herr Foerster's speech is welcomed in German quarters. A commentator contrasted it with "The excitable extravagance of the Polish press" and added that Poland should take note of this official announcement that Danzig is prepared to repel any attack and will not stand alone in doing so.

Foreign political circles in Berlin are agreeably surprised that the speech was couched in moderate language and contained no sensational announcement. Herr Hitler listened to the speech at Berchtesgaden and heard the crowd chanting "We want to return to the Reich" before the demonstration began.

FRANCE ATTACHES NO IMPORTANCE TO SPEECH

PARIS, Aug. 10.

Herr Foerster's speech is not considered in informed French circles as being an international act of exceptional importance. It does not lessen European tension.

It is thought here that the principal aim of the speech is to throw on Poland the responsibility for the present situation and the dangers it involves.—Reuter.

POLAND IGNORES SPEECH

WARSAW, Aug. 11.

Poles are not alarmed at Herr Foerster's speech and no special importance should be attached to his remarks, it is considered. —Reuter.

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"Help Your Kith And Kin In Your Hour Of Strength"

Swami Dayal's Parting Message To India

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

A fervent appeal to Indians for all the support they can lend to their countrymen in South Africa is contained in a parting message which Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi has issued on the eve of his departure for South Africa.

The Swami who is President of the Natal Indian Congress, arrived in India in the middle of March and has toured the various Provinces for the purpose of enlightening this country on the Indian problem in South Africa. He sails on August 16 for South Africa by the s.s. "Tairea."

"About two months ago, I sent a cable to the South African Indian Congress expressing my humble opinion that the non-European united front and the passive resistance both are premature unless all our constitutional means prove to be a failure and am glad that since then it has been confirmed by Mahatma Gandhi, who denounced the non-European united front as it may spell disaster to the cause and advised the Congress Nationalist group to postpone the passive resistance as he anticipates some honourable settlement.

I should like to remind that India must not be lulled into a false sense of security by the apparent temporary easing of the tension in South Africa but be vigilant in the coming days so that the Indian interests in the Union are not allowed to go by default. The history of South Africa is a history of a broken pledges, ingratitude and treachery in so far as the relations of South Africa with India was concerned.

INDIA'S HOUR OF STRENGTH.

The world to-day is on the edge of a volcano. The international situation is rapidly deteriorating, a world war on a much bigger scale than the last may break out at any moment. Great Britain to-day is faced with a crisis never before confronted by her in the entire course of history. This is the time when India can bargain to the advantage of her nationals abroad, and to her own advantage at home. South Africa has no Army, Navy and Air Force. She is dependent entirely on Great Britain for her defence in the event of foreign aggression. Great Britain on her part, has to depend on India's goodwill for the defence of the British Empire. She cannot afford to antagonise India at this period of crisis in her history. It is time for India to realise the strength she now possesses in view of the peculiar international situation. It is time she must recognise what a powerful weapon she can wield in her relation to Great Britain. India has only to accord her moral support to her children in South Africa. She has only to press with firm determination the claims of the South African Indians. It will be impossible for Great Britain to ignore the claim. In fact the South African issue will decide the fate of the British Empire.

My parting message to my countrymen is that they should take greater interest in the problem of Indians in South Africa. There are in that country a large number of Indians who have been living there for generations. "They are the bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. They look up to you to-day in pathetic helplessness for your support in the great danger of annihilation that confronts them. It is up to you to lend all the support you can to your own kith and kin who have built their homes in South Africa and who cannot, for various cogent reasons, come back to India. I have already explained that the help you can give them is by no means inconsiderable."—A. P.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN U. P.

Government Accept Special Committee's Suggestions

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The U. P. Government have accepted the following important recommendations of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee (1) Compulsory Primary Education in the whole Province free of charge as an ultimate goal, Government expressing their inability to finance the scheme to the full extent presently (2) Public examination to be held at the conclusion of the basic course and basic teaching to begin at the age six and last till thirteen. (3) Establishment of a bureau for psychological tests of students. Government will watch the results of these tests before substituting attainment of the tests for the present system of examinations. Government do not agree to discard the examination systems presently. (4) Preparation of new text books. (5) Hindustani as medium of instruction for basic and secondary institutions. (6) Survey of industrial conditions of the Province and possibilities of development in order to determine the nature of the amount of vocational training to be imparted to students of secondary and vocational schools.

'FORWARD BLOC' OFFICER ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, August 11.

Mr. H. Chatterjee, General Secretary of the Peshawar Cantonment Congress Committee and Propaganda Secretary of the Peshawar City "Forward Bloc", was arrested to-day on the strength of a warrant and later released on bail.

The arrest was made under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code (Defaming Government) in connection with a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Chatterjee regarding the Ghalladher kisan satyagraha a year ago in his capacity as the General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party.—United Press.

LUCKNOW ORDER ON PRESS & PUBLIC

LUCKNOW, August 11.

In view of the extremely strained communal and intersectional relations obtaining in the City the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow has promulgated an order under Section 11, Cr. P. Code asking the Editors, Printers, Publishers, all Associations and individuals residing within the Municipal cantonment limits of Lucknow not to publish any articles, pamphlets or leaflets which are likely to exacerbate bitterness of feelings between communities resulting in disturbance of public peace and tranquillity.

The order will remain in force for two months.—United Press.

Congress Candidate For U. P. Bye-Election

LUCKNOW, August 11.

The "United Press" understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has finally recommended the name of Mr. Raghukulatilak as the Congress candidate for the U.P. Assembly Bye-election from the Meerut Constituency and the District Congress Committee of Meerut has been informed accordingly.

It may be recalled that as there are more than one Congress candidates, the Provincial Congress Executive Council referred the matter to Pandit Nehru and requested him to give his decision. —United Press.

SAHAJANAND'S TALKS WITH BOSE

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Swami Sahajanand, who arrived at Calcutta to-day, had talks with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—United Press.

A Short Story

Too Stubborn

By STANLEY CORDELL

And now we have the case of Oscar Sage who worked hard and made a lot of money and practically ruined his health. Oscar's most notable trait of character was tenacity. Whenever he tackled a job he stuck to it until he had conquered it, which is probably the reason why he made a lot of money. And probably, too, the reason why, at the age of 34, he was practically a nervous wreck.

Dr. Owen Ryerson, who was a personal friend of Oscar, advised him to go away and rest for awhile or else, but Oscar laughed at him. And so Dr. Owen, being sincerely concerned about the future physical condition of Oscar, appealed to Otis Swayne, who was also a friend of Oscar.

Now Otis was a hard worker too and had made a lot of money, but he had a hobby, which was fishing, and which was the reason for his excellent health and the steadiness of his nerves.

"If you could get Oscar to spend a week or so up at your lodge," the doctor said, "It would probably save him from a nervous breakdown."

"I'll try," said Otis. "I wish the lunkhead weren't so stubborn."

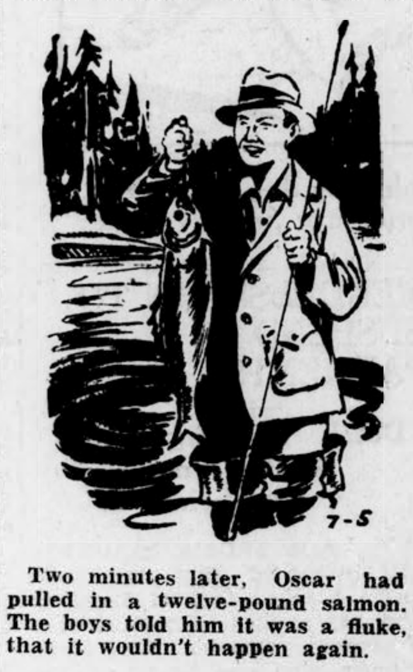
"That may be his saving grace. Take him fishing, but arrange it so he catches only one or two small ones. It'll make him mad and he'll probably stick there until he catches the biggest one in the lake."

"That may be an idea," Otis agreed.

So Otis went to work on Oscar and after a couple of weeks of heckling, Oscar, out of sheer irritation, agreed to spend a week-end with Otis at his fishing lodge. Otis invited a few of the boys, and they all went up by train.

Oscar didn't know one thing about fishing, but since he had made this trip he thought he might as well learn, so he asked Otis and the boys for advice. Otis and the boys were all expert anglers and nothing pleased them more than to have their advice asked. The evening of their arrival they explained the rudiments of angling and angling equipment, and the next day they handed Oscar a five-ounce trout rod and tied on a Silver Gray and they started out after salmon. They went to a pool where the water was so clear that you could look down and see the salmon resting on the bottom.

Otis and the boys knew from long experience that these particular salmon were very snooty and would never rise to the lure of a Silver Grey. So they fished, and the mosquitoes bit and they caught no fish and Oscar began to get nervous. Otis thought it was about time to let him catch a fish, so he tied a Thunder and Lightning to Oscar's rod and winked at the boys. These particular salmon were on a diet of Thunder and Lightnings. They always rose at sight of one.



Two minutes later, Oscar had pulled in a twelve-pound salmon. The boys told him it was a fluke, that it wouldn't happen again.

But this particular day the salmon had apparently talked it over and decided not to rise even for a Thunder and Lightning. Time passed and no fish were caught and pretty soon a disgusted look began to come into Oscar's face. Otis looked at him and began to feel desperate. He removed the Thunder and Lightning and tried in succession a Silver Doctor a Mar Lodge and a Dusty Miller. The salmon ignored them all. Oscar yawned and looked bored and began to fidget.

"Of course," said Otis a bit testily, "the idea of fishing is to catch fish. You've got to be patient."

"Humm," said Oscar, "maybe you're right." Then he opened his tackle box and took out a Gray Hackle, which is a dry fly and a very pretty one. Otis and the boys stared at him in horror.

"Don't be stupid," they told him. "We've fished this pool for years. These salmon won't touch it."

But Oscar tied on the Gray Hackle and dropped it into the pool—and there was a splash and the water began to churn. Two minutes later Oscar had pulled in a twelve-pound salmon. The boys told him it was a fluke, that it wouldn't happen again.

But Oscar ignored them. He continued to fish with his Gray Hackle and continued to catch fish. It was incredible, and if those boys hadn't seen it happen they wouldn't have believed it. Oscar was the only one who caught fish that day. The boys were pretty glum during the evening and Oscar was indifferent to them and to what he'd done.

The next day they went to another pool, but when Otis offered to rig Oscar's line he shook his head. Instead he produced a tobacco can from his coat pocket and juggled a mud-worm out of it. This to Otis and the boys was practically sacrilege. They protested violently.

"But the object is to catch fish, isn't it?" Oscar said.

So Oscar fished that day with mud-worms and caught so many fish he couldn't carry them all home. He was going to leave them on the bank, but Otis picked them up and put them in his basket—just as a tall man with a mustache came along and asked to see the catch.

The tall man was a game warden and he told Otis he had three fish over the limit and the fine would be 15 dols.

That night Oscar said he was going home the next day. He said he didn't see anything difficult about catching fish, nothing to arouse a man's enthusiasm. Otis and the boys talked it over and decided that if they let Oscar stay on any longer he'd get all the fish in their lake, and then where would they be?

So Oscar went home and Otis went with him. Otis called on Dr. Ryerson as soon as they got back and said he was turning the patient back to him.

"As a matter of fact," declared Otis, "I guess you'd better prescribe some sort of nerve tonic for me, Doc. I'm all worn out trying to make a fisherman out of that guy. But it's no use. He's too stubborn."

CHOLERA ON THE WANE

The Provincial cholera figures for the week ending August 5 were 219 attacks and 76 deaths, against 221-75 reported in the previous week and 278-97 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Sholapur district (65 cases and 29 deaths against 33-12 reported during the previous week and 53-19 revised figures for that week); Ahmednagar (60-25 against 106-41 during the previous week and 41-15 revised figures for that week); East Khandesh (55-14 against 17-4 during the previous week and 22-6 revised figures for that week); Nasik (30-6 against 33-12 during the previous week and 41-15 revised figures for that week) and West Khandesh (9-2 against 31-6 during the previous week and 37-6 revised figures for that week).

Cholera is on the decline in West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. But a slight rise is marked in East Khandesh District which is due to the spread of infection to some more villages of Chopda, Amalner and Chalisgaon talukas. In Sholapur District the infection is severe in Madha taluka, the cases reported being 35 with 10 deaths in the week. Barsi, Karmala and Sholapur talukas are also reporting cases. Two special Medical Officers appointed by Government on anti-cholera duty are carrying out inoculation work in the affected parts. In other districts Government Medical Officers and special Medical Officers are adopting preventive measures.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 20,468 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 2,14,155.

ARBITRATION FOR B. E. S. & T. DISPUTES

The industrial dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., and its employees has by consent of the parties referred to the arbitration of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri by whose decision the parties have agreed to abide.

Death Of Mr. R. D. Powar

BOMBAY, Friday.

We regret to announce the death of Sjt. R. D. Powar, (an ex-member of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and an organiser of the Girni Kamgar Union), which occurred at his residence to-night.

Mr. Power had been suffering for some months from an acute type of T.B. After treatment in K.E.M. Hospital, he was removed to the Maratha Hospital at Byculla wherefrom he was removed to-night to his residence with all hopes of recovery lost and he passed away at 11 p.m.

Mr. Powar was one of the leaders of the Textile Strike organised by the Girni Kamgar Union in 1934 and was sentenced to six months' jail in that connection.

ISTANBUL CONFERENCE

Kalidas Nag Invited To Attend Congress Of Anthropology

CALCUTTA, August 10.

Dr. Kalidas Nag of the Calcutta University and Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, has been invited to participate in the 18th International Congress of Antropology and Pre-historic Archeology.

The Congress will be held in the middle of September at Istanbul under the patronage of the President of the Turkish Republic. The Historical Society of Ankara (founded by Kemal Ataturk) will organise excursions into the Archeological sites of Turkey, like Alaca Hoyuk and Reghaz Koi, where the earliest (14th Century B. C.) mention of Vedic Gods were discovered in a Hittie-Mittanni treaty.

Dr. Nag will visit the cultural institutions of Syria and Palestine like the American University of Beyrut and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, delivering, at the latter place, a few lectures on "Tagore and Gandhi as Educationists". From Palestine, Dr. Nag will visit the excavation sites and field museums of Iraq and thence proceed to Teheran on a lecture trip.—United Press.

"Iron Lungs" For Indian Hospitals

Six In Centrally Administered Areas: Lord Nuffield's Gift

Six hospitals in centrally administered areas which are considered suitable for the supply will benefit from Lord Nuffield's offer of "Iron Lungs" or respirators to hospitals in the British Empire about which an announcement was made sometime ago. These hospitals are the following:—

1. Ross General Hospital, Port Blair. 2. New Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. 3. Civil Hospital, Mercara. 4. Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. 5. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi. 6. Civil Hospital, Quetta.

Provincial Governments have been asked to communicate their requirements direct to the High Commissioner for India for transmission to the appropriate authorities.

Only those hospitals have been selected for receipt of the "Iron Lungs", which can provide for skilful handling and maintenance of the apparatus in perfect working condition. The apparatus is worked by electricity, but in an emergency can also be operated by hand. Hand operation is, however, laborious and the machine is not recommended for use where electric supply is not available.

Though associated in the popular mind almost exclusively with the treatment of respiratory paralysis following upon infantile paralysis, the machine is of value in many other conditions of respiratory disorder as well. For example, it is used extensively in the United States of America for the treatment of loss of consciousness following gas poisoning and poisoning from other drugs.

A film has been made demonstrating both how the machine can be kept in order and how nurses have to deal with patients in the machine. The film is 16 mm. in size and can be had at a cost of approximately £3 from School Films Ltd., 498a, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

The respirator is delivered free at Cowley, Oxford, and transport and other charges have to be borne by the recipient. The total weight of the apparatus is just under 4 cwt. and it takes up slightly more room than a single bed. It is anticipated that deliveries will begin shortly.

It is Lord Nuffield's intention to manufacture the necessary number of "Iron Lungs" and then to close down this part of his works.

FICTITIOUS INTERVIEWS

(Continued from page 6)

trate on the things in life that really matter. Of course, I might have been a little in arrears with my house-rent and my tailor's bill, but at least I could have said that I had done something in this life which was different from being just a representative of capitalism at conferences, at which those I represent cannot speak but can pay".

D. F. K.: "Yes, Sir Homi, I fully sympathise with you. But you will admit, it is of your own choice."

H. P.: "No, I shouldn't say that. After all I have to live somehow and what I manage to get just about keeps me in the ordinary comforts of life. But when I have put something aside and don't have to worry about little trifles, I am going to write my memoirs".

D. F. K.: "Your memoirs?"

H. P.: "I'll call it an autobiography. It sounds more modest. I have even thought of a title for that."

D. F. K.: "May I ask what the title will be?"

H. P.: "Quite simple. 'I Stay East". Somehow it expresses what I feel about myself—namely, that I have stayed put all these years—comfortably, but 'put' all the same. After all, what am I?"

D. F. K.: "Well, Sir, you underestimate yourself. You are a director of Tatas, the Chairman of the Cricket Club and the A. C. C., director of several other companies, a knight bachelor of the British Empire, the leader of the Opposition in the Municipal Corporation, a member of the Assembly....and ......"

H. P.: "But so what? What I ask myself is, how many people in this country really know my name? The rich know me, but I often ask myself—"But do the poor?" And the answer is 'No'. Those are the people for whom I would have done something in this world, which would have been worth remembering. But it was not to be. Confidentially and this is not for publication in your 'I Cover the Town'—I feel like a man of missed opportunities."

D. F. K.: "I am sorry you feel like that, Sir Homi. I always thought you were so cheerful that you were sitting on top of the world."

H. P.: "Top of world, may be, but there's a little spike on the dome that is worrying me. You know the sort of hats worn at official functions by Governors and high officials. It is a white sola hat with a gold spike on top. It looks beautiful when it is on, but God help the man who tried to relax on it. You just can't sit back on it and that's what I feel like doing, taking a back-bench seat to watch the others doing things. Then I would get some idea of life and some perspective. As it happens I am always on the platform and instead of seeing the speaker, I am usually facing the audience."

D. F. K.: "Your metaphors are over-powering."

H. P.: "I have been wanting to get it off my chest for a long time. There is a proverb which says: "You cant make a silk purse out of a sow's ear". That is not important any more. To-day what we want to know is—can you make a sow's ear out of a silk purse".

D. F. K.: "I have never thought of that before."

H. P.: "Well I have and it's difficult. You can cook a sow's ear and eat it, if you are hungry, but can you cook a silk purse?"

D. F. K.: "I am almost beginning to believe that I am not so badly off in life, after hearing your sad story."

H. P.: "Believe me, you are not. You have independence and that's something worthwhile. You can write anything you like about me—within limits of course—but can I write about you? I can't, because everyone expects me to be so busy as to be above these things. How many times have I written fictitious interviews and then merely torn them up, because a man in my position just can't go about publishing things like that. Here, for instance, is a report on steel, which I have to draft. I tell you what, be a sport and draft it for me. Instead let me cover the town for you. What do you say?"

D. F. K.: "I don't mind, but I will have to ask my Editor. He is very particular."

RECEPTION TO BAJAJ

Praja Mandal Demands And Appeal To Jaipur State Authorities

JAIPUR, August 11.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was given a warm reception by a large crowd outside the Sangant Gate. He was taken in a chariot through decorated streets and flowers and garlands were showered on him at several places on the way. The procession terminated at the Azad Chowk.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, addressing the large gathering explained the demands put forward by the Jaipur Praja Mandal and hoped that the Jaipur authorities would not now misunderstand them. The Praja Mandal, said the speaker, was in no way hostile or inimical to the State authorities. He wished the Maharaja of Jaipur appreciated the viewpoint of the people so that their reasonable demands might be conceded.

MAIN DEMAND

Seth Jamnalal pointed out that at present their main demand was the right of enjoying full Civil Liberty which he declared ought to be conceded by the State. He respectfully submitted to His Highness the Maharaja and State officials to accept the demands of the Praja Mandal.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has received congratulatory messages from all over India including the members of the Congress Working Committee now assembled at Wardha. He has made Jaipur his headquarters for the present.—A. P.

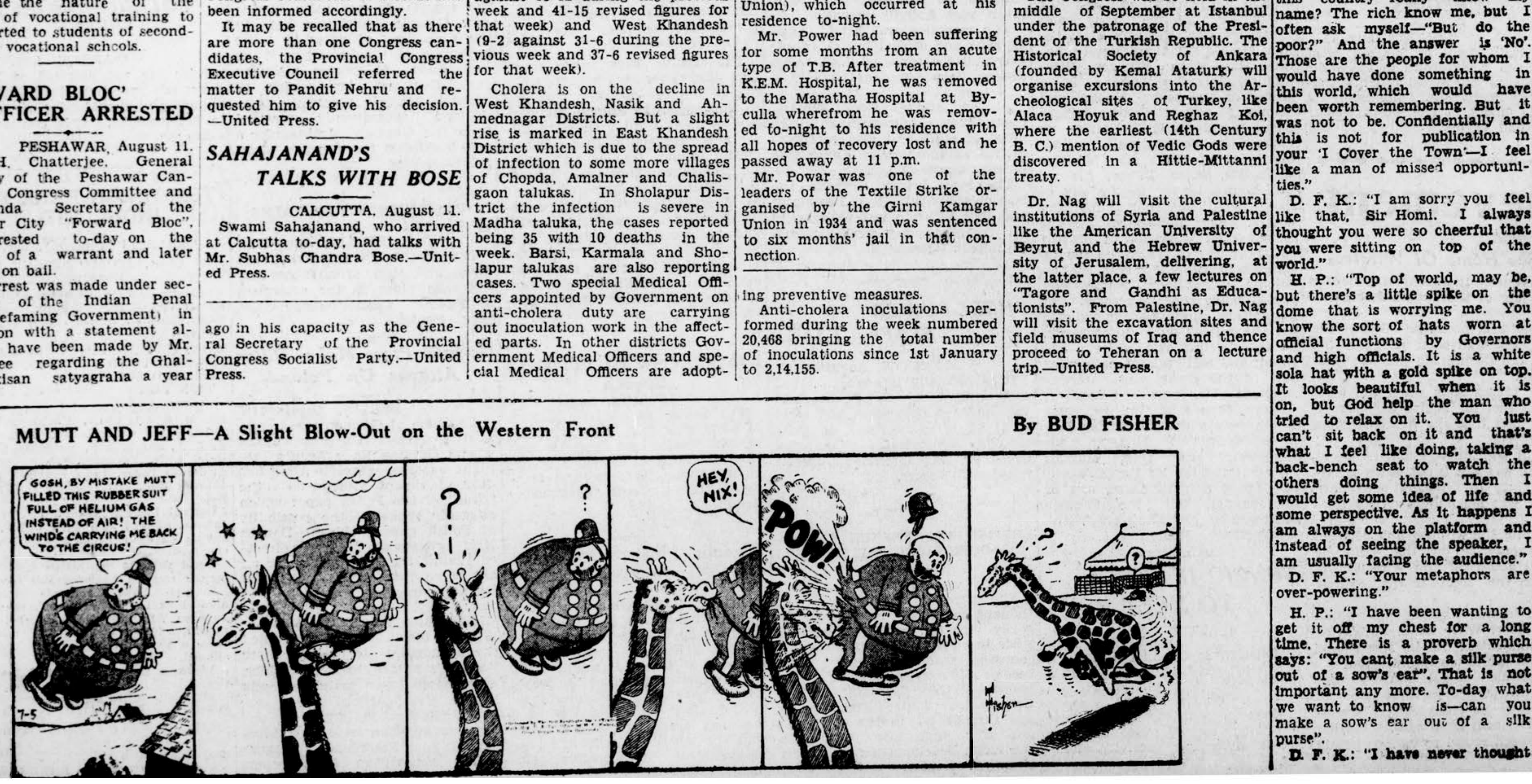
SHORTAGE OF FODDER

Ban On Export From Northern Division

Owing to the shortage of fodder in some of the districts in the Northern Division, the export by rail of fodder from any of the districts of the Northern Division has been prohibited, unless specially authorised by the Collector of the District concerned.

MUTT AND JEFF—A Slight Blow-Out on the Western Front

By BUD FISHER


GOSH, BY MISTAKE MUTT FILLED THIS RUBBER SUIT FULL OF HELIUM GAS INSTEAD OF AIR! THE WIND'S CARRYING ME BACK TO THE CIRCUS!
?
?
HEY, NIX!
POW!
?
?
Fisher

Revolution Of The Gandhian Way

Kripalani Analyses Basic Ideology Behind Mahatma's Programme

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

In an article under the caption. "The Unity of the Gandhian Way", Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, says:

Gandhiji has elaborated no philosophical system of life, logical and complete in itself. Yet all his socio-political plans and activities are organically correlated and integrated. They are based, as we have seen, upon certain fundamental principles and a unity runs through them all. They can neither be cut off from their basic principles nor from each other. In the former case they will be snapped from their living roots and will wither away in course of time. They will degenerate into lifeless dead custom. At the same time, if the basic principles are accepted and the practical schemes of reform rejected and no substitutes in the light of these principles supplied, the principles will be reduced to empty form without any substance or content. Again, if the practical schemes are worked piecemeal and in isolation and there is neither co-ordination nor correlation, they will lack vitality and the principle of growth.

TRAINING GROUND FOR SATYAGRAHI

Truth and non-violence are not in Gandhiji's schemes mere religious forms or dogmas. They have to be woven into the life and activity of the nation. They must be mobilised, organised and disciplined if they are to be substituted for armed might. The armies of Satyagraha must be trained. They must learn habits of co-operation in order to non-co-operate effectively with evil. Military strategy has its fields of training. These are wars of aggression, frontier raids and air bombing, espionage, diplomacy, bluff and bluster. The training grounds for the Satyagrahi are the various constructive and the so-called reformist programmes of Gandhiji. If these programmes were not there and they did not train the Satyagrahis in discipline, organisation, command and obedience, in short, in all social and civic virtues, critics may have some justification to consider non-violence as the principle of the vegetable kingdom. As it is, Satyagraha is far more active and dynamic than the principle that rules in the brute world and the jungle. It is, therefore, that Gandhiji always insists that non-violence is not for the weak and the cowardly but for the brave and the strong. For him it is the most active force in life.

The basic principles, therefore, may not be separated from the programme. It is, however, possible that the principles of "truth" and "non-violence" may work as effectively through other external programmes. Spiritual principles cannot be confined to or canalised through one set of external institutions. It is quite possible that a mind as great as or greater than Gandhiji's may embody the principles in different institutions and schemes of reform. But till more suitable methods of canalising these principles are discovered, suggested and worked out, Gandhiji's programmes of practical work must hold the field.

BASIC IDEA BEHIND KHADI

Not only have the uncritical made a distinction between the creed and the programmes but they have often sought artificially to dissociate the latter from each other, and accepted one programme and rejected the other. Nay, they have dissociated and divided the various programmes and accepted one part and rejected the other. For instance, many political workers accept khadi as the national symbol and uniform, some accept it as symbolical simplicity and identification with the masses. They reject its economic implications. They fail to understand that the essence of khadi lies in Gandhiji's conception of economic self-sufficiency for the villager in two of his primary necessities of life-food and clothing. To fail to understand that khadi is introduced as a subsidiary industry for the villager, to remove his forced idleness and consequent unemployment for a good part of the year is to miss its significance in the life of the nation. Take away the basic economic ideas and khadi will fail to be the nation's uniform for long. It will fail to be India's symbol of identification with the masses. Its place may be taken up by the scythe and the hammer, or some such symbols as significant, in their own way. The Charka is on our flag and khadi is on our body as the national uniform, because they have meaning and significance in our national economy as conceived by Gandhiji.

Removal of untouchability must also be no mere political weapon. It must be approached in the spirit in which Gandhiji wants it to be approached, in non-violence, truth and justice. If it is tackled merely from the narrow political viewpoint, it may add one more communal problem to the many that already disgrace the land. It is, therefore, that Gandhiji lays as much stress upon temple-entry and the internal reform of the Harijans as on the removal of their economic and political disabilities.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Again the Hindu-Muslim question has to be approached not as the politicians would have us do, in terms of percentages and quotas, nor even merely in terms of mass contact measured by the number of Muslim primary members on the Congress register, good as that is. Many of the Musalmans whom we draw in the Congress lose their caste, however religious and learned they may be. The mass contact that Gandhiji wants, is to be evolved by daily and hourly service rendered by the members of the majority community to the members of the minority community in truth and justice, and not in a bargaining political spirit. There are deep-seated and historical causes for distrust and suspicion. These cannot be removed by percentages and pacts nor even by enrolment as Congress members. If Musalmans are invited to join the Congress only through the door of membership before their deep-seated doubts and suspicions are removed, they may in course of time become a problem there, which would be worse than their being a problem outside the organisation. Gandhiji's approach to the problem, therefore, appears to be the only sane approach to-day and he derives it from his basic principles of non-violence and truth.

KISANS AND WORKERS.

Then there are the problems of Kisans and the industrial labourers. These may not be approached in the spirit of class hatred and class-war. When we propose to solve even the greatest conflict of foreign rule with weapons of non-violence and truth, how can we seek to solve our internal conflicts with any other weapons? If we attempt to solve them by violence we shall merely be playing into the hands of the foreigner, economically and politically. It is believed that foreign influence and intervention are at the root of the terrible prolongation of the civil war in Spain. Here the foreign influence in the shape of British Imperialism is much more entrenched than was the case with Spain. The foreigner can, therefore, very effectively exploit our class conflicts and passions. The resultant chaos will be a hundred times more terrible and disastrous than in Spain. It is strange that any sensible patriot or lover of humanity should talk in such terms to-day. But the tragedy is that some idealists are so much obsessed with their theories and are so impatient that they count the cost in human misery and suffering as little as the pious Fathers of the Christian Church in Medieval times did when they burnt at the stake witches, heretics and sometimes even undoubted saints belonging to their own fraternity. The present counterparts of these priests believe that they are saving the soul of humanity from exploitation, capitalism and imperialism, which after all are more destructive than any carnage that may result from restoring the balance. They, therefore, think that it is cowardly to count the cost in human woe and suffering even of those whom they wish to save. Who can argue against such Divine Wrath? Its advocates are often enough as pure in motive and as holy as were the Church Fathers. Verily, the way to hell is paved with good intentions. Even so, one may be induced to be more modest about human judgment and consequently less inclined to be violent. After all, if one's judgment happens to be wrong and if one is non-violent, one only injures oneself.

So far then as Gandhiji's scheme of life and reform is concerned, the question of Kisans and the industrial labourers must also be tackled by methods evolved from his basic principles of non-violence, truth and justice. For India, situated as it is to-day, this is also the most practical and factual approach.

So as we have shown, not only is there intimate relation between the creed and the programmes but the programmes are organically inter-related and inter-connected; nay, the separate items of the programmes are a unity in themselves. They cannot be dissected or sub-divided arbitrarily and one part accepted and the other part rejected. The programmes are to be accepted in their inter-relation and are not to be cut off from their roots in the basic principles of the creed.

This unity in principle and the unity that runs through his concrete scheme and plans makes Gandhiji's programmes a single whole. It makes of it a complete system of philosophy with its distinct ideology. This ideology is revolutionary in its character. Its dynamic and revolutionary element is often missed by superficial hostile critics, who are deceived by the creed of non-violence. Violence is not of the essence of the revolution, what is of the essence is the new set of values based upon some principles of life, what the spiritualist would call the eteral varieties of life. The work eternal, to the modern mind, may sound unscientific. But even the scientific Socialists, the Marxists and the Bolshevists, though they may deny the eternal character of non-violence, may not deny that the principles of truth and justice, embodied in whatever changing forms and institutions, are eternal principles and are at the basis of all social intercourse as we know it among humans on this planet.

NEED FOR PERSONALITY

Given the principles and the programme, what is further necessary for a successful revolution is a dynamic personality, who as it were is the embodiment of the principles. Revolutions are not accompanied by the device of counting votes nor by popular fronts, but by forging straight ahead under determined leadership, which counts no cost as too great in the service of the ideal. The fundamental principles with their programme and personality being given, the theoretical success of a revolution is assured. Practical success will depend upon the combination of a hundred and one favourable circumstances, even accidents and the proper utilization of opportunities that may not repeat themselves.

Gandhiji's schemes of life lacks neither basic principles, nor a programme nor again the living dynamic personality. It is perhaps therefore that, however unpractical and out of tune with the times some of his schemes may appear, they have strange vitality. Revolutions after all are not based upon so-called crude facts and reality. The reality that revolutions take account of is not mere physical external reality. To be effectively real it must include or embrace imagination, enthusiasm, faith, foresight and many other psychical and moral realities. For instance, what would remain of the Bolshevik revolution, if the reality contemplated by Lenin and his followers lacked imagination, fervour, enthusiasm, faith and foresight?

Gandhiji's is therefore a complete revolutionary philosophy based upon facts and reality. No part hangs loose. It is due to this that in spite of its want of a theoretical system it attracts people fired with missionary zeal and enthusiasm, and those whose grasp of reality includes a bright and burning faith and an indomitable will. It is this aspect that the Indian Liberal and the Socialist fail to grasp.

So we have seen that Gandhiji's philosophy is based upon certain principles. In the light of these principles he has evolved a comprehensive and connected programme of fight and constructive work for the guidance of the individual and the nation. The principles and programme are organically connected. They form one whole. They need from the individual and the nation a particular character. In the light of this character is conceived the new system of education. Beginning with truth and non-violence in political life, Gandhiji has evolved his schemes of Charka and Khadi, removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, emancipation of women (not in the Western sense on the basis of equal opportunity of enjoyment of physical life, but equal opportunities for social service and individual advance through it), the revival of and the introduction of new village industries. From these he has proceeded to his new scheme of education. Education has come last. Naturally, so, for education must follow practice. But it is there for the sake of all that has proceeded, for the sake of the entire scheme of life. It is to prepare the growing child for the place he will occupy in the future in this just and moral society free from all exploitation. It is for the formation of his character in the light of the requirements of such a society. It is the coping stone of Gandhiji's socio-political edifice.—United Press.

ROYAL ACADEMY AND INDIAN ART

(Continued from page 6.)

quarians" and foreign collectors.

It is too late now to translate the Academy's temporary Museum of greater Indian Art into a constructive art exhibition derived from India itself; but it is not too late for the Bombay Presidency to make its protest heard in the right quarters, as it has been heard before with most beneficial results. Many readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remember that it required many months and years of almost continuous constructive protests and proposals from the united Press and public of this Presidency, before a few Indian students and artists could obtain even a modicum of Mural decoration to do in the vast buildings of New Delhi; before the Bombay School of Art could be saved from abolition; before the Indian Society could be glavanised into constructive efforts on behalf of art in Twentieth Century India.

For several years Bombay has similarly advocated a genuine Exhibition of Indian Art in London, which should at last confound the literary obscuratists who have so thoroughly managed to confuse Indian Art in the popular mind in Britain with Yoga, Mysticism, Archaeology, connoisseurship, oriental philosophy, and in fact everything recondite and difficult to the popular Western mind, rather than Art itself. It is indeed a fight beyond the worst nightmares of pessimists, that the Royal Academy of Arts in England, to which we in India have a right to look as the natural protector of the interests of the art and artists of the Europe, can find nothing better to do with its galleries while awaiting the great Exhibition of American Art, (which will of course really mean art from America!) than merely to transfer oriental collections from Paris, Amsterdam, and Bloomsbury, to Piccadilly. It is small comfort that this exhibition will be a rendezvous for the whole clan of foreign obscurantists, mystics, and obstructionists, who will drown the distant cry of India's grossly neglected art, artists, and craftsmen, under a torrent of pseudo-professorial jargon.

★

India's true friends may feel thankful if this exhibition only amuses the learned with speculative conundrums, and brings grist to the mill of lecturers and collectors; it will not at the best, help India one single step forward on the path of realisation of her artistic destiny, while at the worst, it may easily serve to widen still more the great gulf fixed between Indian Art and the Western World.

PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens and representatives of various local public institutions of Matunga held on Wednesday at the South Indian Welfare Society's School with Mr. Dongre, Bar-at-Law, the General Officer Commanding of the Central Board of Prohibition Volunteers, in the chair, a Prohibition Committee was formed representing the different public institutions and leading citizens of Matunga. Sjt. K. A. Subramaniam, Municipal Corporator, was elected President of the Committee with 2 vice-Presidents and 2 Joint Secretaries together with the Sub. Divisional Officer, who is the ex-officio Secretary. I am herewith enclosing the personnel of the Committee and the different institutions they have the honour to represent. I also enclose a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. Dongre.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a magic lantern lecture on Prohibition " Alcoholic Liquors and its effects on the moral and economic side" was organised at the Asthika Samaj Hall. Dr. E. W. Patil, of St. John Ambulance conducted the lecture in English, while Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan, translated the same. A very largely attended audience appreciated and applauded the lecture.

The 1st of August 1939, the inauguration day of total prohibition was welcomed with cheer and relief by the residents of Matunga by all classes of people. The South Indians, which claim to be the first Congress Province to introduce prohibition, are whole-heartedly co-operating and helping the local committee to make Prohibition a complete success in this great commercial city as well.

The New Labour Camp at the end of Matunga, G.I.P. where many labour class people reside has particularly attracted the notice of the committee and the committee has chalked out a very elaborate programme of work to be done there to educate the people against the evils of drink.

HIGH COURT RULE AGAINST GOVT.

Why Prohibition Case Should Not Be Tried By Sessions Judge

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court, issued a rule against the Government of Bombay requiring them to show cause why the case against Sheth Chinubhai Lalbhai, pending in the Court of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, should not be transferred to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The proceedings in the Magistrate's court were ordered to be stayed pending the disposal of this application.

The order was made on the application of Sheth Chinubhai who urged that as the case involved many difficult and novel issues of law, it should be heard by a superior court.

The petitioner stated that on March 31, 1939, the Excise authorities of Ahmedabad went to his house and asked him to declare whether he had any foreign liquor in his house. The petitioner, thereupon produced seven bottles of beer from a room used by his servants and a bottle containing six drams of whisky from a room in the guest-house.

Thereafter, a case under section 43 (1) A of the Abkari Act was filed against the petitioner in the court of the City Magistrate.

The principal points involved in the case are:

(1) Whether the Provincial Government can prohibit possession of foreign liquor which is meant for private consumption and not for sale.

(2) Whether the notification dated July 11, 1938 concerning such prohibition was "ultra vires" of the Government inasmuch as it enforces prohibition on the public generally, and not on any person or class of persons.

(3) whether in view of the scheme and general purpose of the Abkari Act any such prohibition can be enforced in general terms.

(4) Whether the notification in question amounts to 'making' of a law" within the meaning of section 100 of the Government of India Act.

(5) Whether it was open to the Government of Bombay to issue any notification which has the effect of prejudicing the revenues of the Central Government from customs duties;

(6) Whether the notification can have retrospective effect by rendering illegal possession of foreign liquor purchased by a person before the date of the notification

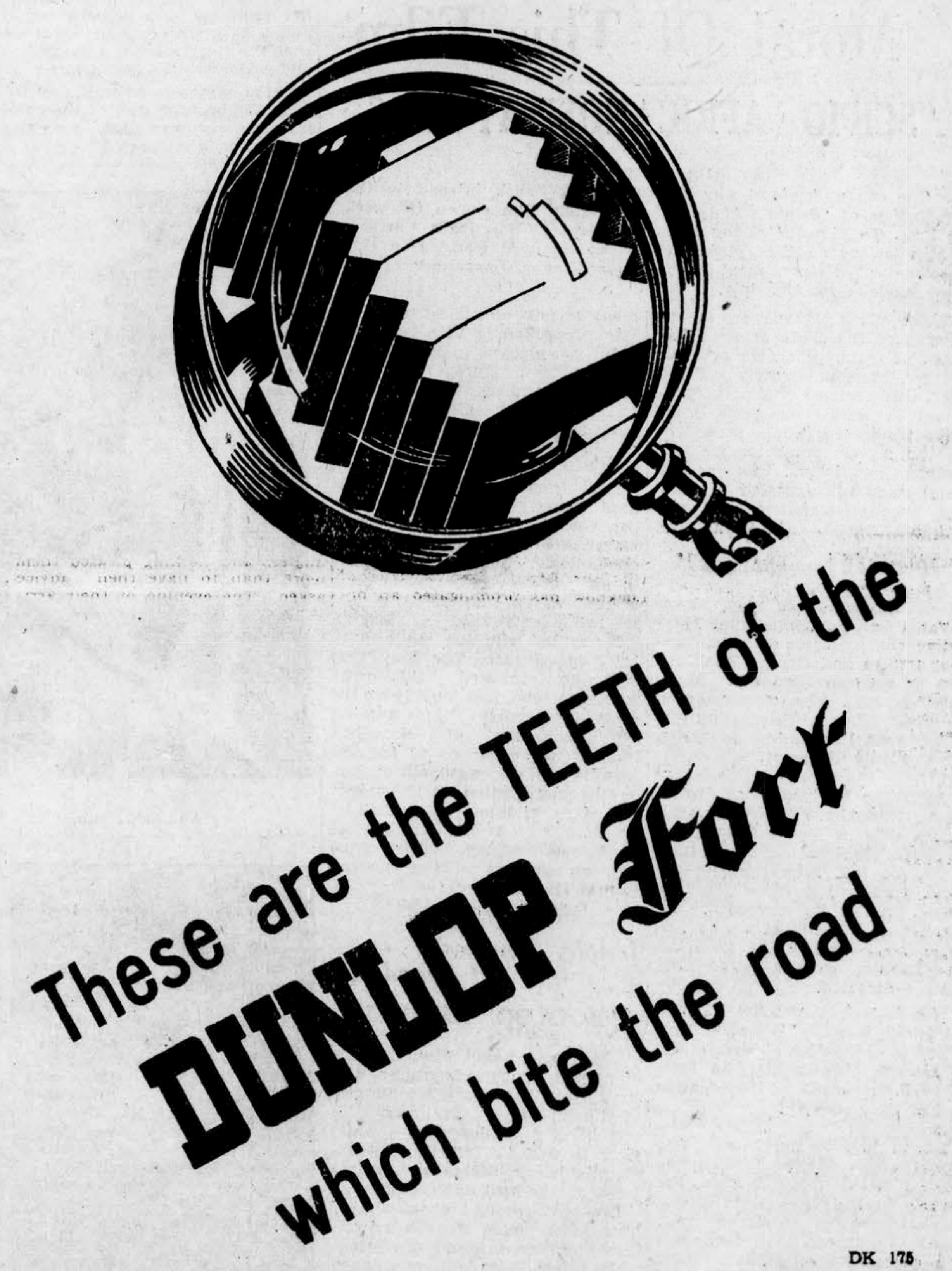
(7) Whether the notification is "ultra vires" in view of the provisions of section 297 of the Government of India Act.

(8) Whether the notification prohibiting possession does not indirectly affect the import of foreign liquor, which is a subject not within the powers of the Provincial Government within the Government of India Act.

(9) Whether the notification and the discriminate policy of granting permits are contrary to Sec. 298 (1) of the Government of India Act.

In view of these points of law, the petitioner prayed for a transfer of the case to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. S. G Desai and Mr. P. A. Dhruva appeared for the petitioner.



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Film Fare For The Week

Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce in "Let Freedom Ring," at the Metro.

Musso Mistakes Moral Of This Film

"SCIPIO AFRICANOS" AT EROS

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC)

One can understand why Mussolini took such interest in the production of "Scipio Africano," the Italian film shown this week at Eros. To him the young hero, vanquishing Hannibal's Carthaginian legions on the plains of Africa, so well glorified in this spectacular picture, must have appeared as a forerunner of his own exploits in Abyssinia.

While placing the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the producers of this picture, Mussolini surely believed that this screen spectacle (produced in the true Cecil B. De Mille tradition) would prove to be the biggest boost for his neo-Roman imperialism. The popular mind could be expected to draw the required analogy between Scipio Africano and Mussolini, conqueror of Abyssinia!

SUPERFICIAL ANALOGY

But this analogy is only superficial. There can be no more a parallel between Scipio and Mussolini than there can be between Clive and George Washington or between Nero and Abraham Lincoln. The circumstances in which they (Scipio and Il Duce) both led armies to Africa were wholly different.

According to history as depicted in this film, Scipio invaded Africa only as a strategic move, to force Hannibal to leave Italy where he had been camping for long, threatening the safety of Rome. In this he succeeded, for when the armies of Scipio approached Carthage, Hannibal was hastily recalled and ultimately defeated.

If a historical parallel has to be found, perhaps it will be provided in the future when the Abyssinians invade Italy to force Mussolini's army of occupation out of their country!

I have had to say these few words about the political implications of this film because the cinema in Italy is a state monopoly and "Scipio Africano" was clearly produced to emphasize the superiority of Italians over the "barbarians" of Africa.

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE

Viewed purely as a film, "Scipio Africano" is an impressive spectacle, lavishly produced, with mass scenes of almost unbelievable proportions. The Director (who is supposed to be the Cecil B. De Mille of Europe) has competently handled the war scenes and spectacular effects but has utterly failed to breathe life into his characters. Even Scipio remains a cipher and does not emerge from the film as a dominant figure. Isa Miranda (who has now migrated to Hollywood) plays a subsidiary role rather ineffectively. Francesa Braggiotti, an actress of finer mettle, brightened up matters by her role of a patriotic Carthagian princess but she too made a very brief appearance. The only person who impressed this critic is Pilotto who lent dignity to the otherwise terribly and unfairly drawn character of Hannibal. Indeed the emphasis of the picture is not on personalities but on the glorification of the might and spirit of Rome as symbolized by marching armies and masses of people raising their arms —in anticipation of the modern Fascist salute!

K. A. ABBAS.

Jungle "Thriller" At Broadway

"BOOLOO" REVIVED

The conventional "jungle" story of a bold young adventurer who penetrates the steaming jungles of the Malay peninsula in search of a mysterious white tiger is told in "Booloo", Paramounts jungle drama will be revived at the Broadway, Dadar.

The plot revolves about the efforts of a young English adventurer to capture a mysterious white tiger, who is worshipped as a god by superstitious people in the jungle. If he succeeds in this weird quest, he will not only

(Continued in col. 4)

Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage," French Film, at Excelsior.

"PYGMALION" AT PATHE

Shaw Comedy Revived; "Citadel" For Sunday Morning

"Pygmalion," film of Bernard Shaw's famous play, starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller is revived at Pathe Cinema this week. This will be a good piece of news to those living in that part of the city, as many have missed this remarkable production.

The story of "Pygmalion" revolves about Henry Higgins, a professor of phonetics, who on a bet, takes Eliza Doolittle, a drab flower-seller out of the London slums and trains her in correct speaking, deportment and social graces with the intention of passing her off as a duchess at an ambassadorial reception. His experiment is a complete success. But now that Eliza is no longer a flower girl nor really a duchess, her problems have actually begun and it is in the outcome of these that the story reaches a surprising and unforgettable denouement.

There is movement and suspense from the opening shot to the closing reels of "Pygmalion," with the

(Continued on page 17, col. 5)

Russian Film For Bombay!

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC)

At last we are shortly going to see a Russian film—"Peter The Great." The Stills are already on display in the foyer of the Eros Theatre.

* * * *

According to a friend who saw this film in Soviet Russia some years ago, it is one of the finest examples of the Soviet cinema art. It is interesting to learn that Peter the Great emerges from this film not so much as a tyrant as a constructive genius who modernized a feudal country.

* * * *

Bombay cinemas are fast becoming cosmopolitan. The monopoly which Hollywood had hitherto enjoyed is fast being broken. "Les Miserables" led the way a few years ago. Then came "Janosik" from Czechoslovakia and the documentary 'shorts' from China and Spain.

* * * *

There are two continental films being shown this very week—"Scipio Africano," an Italian film, at the Eros and "Orage", a French picture, at the Excelsior.

* * * *

The former is spectacular in its pageant-like aspects, while the latter is as suave and sophisticated as only a Charles Boyer film can be.

* * * *

Hollywood scenarists are clearly suffering from a bankruptcy of imagination. Consider the spate of railroad dramas we have had recently. To mention only a few of the outstanding ones—M.G.M.s "Stand Up And Fight," Paramount—De Mille's "Union Pacific" and 20th Century-Fox's technicolour film "Jesse James" (currently seen at Regal).

* * * *

Then look at all the "Kids" that have been inflicted on us. Only last month James Cagney was being the tough-guy in "The Kid from Oklohama." Now we have "Kid From Kokomo" at New Empire. If I am not mistaken "The Return of the Cisco Kid" is shortly expected at another theatre!

* * * *

Outstanding Revival of the Week: Bernard Shaw's "Pygmelion" at Pathe. Can you dare to miss it this time, too?

YET ANOTHER "KID"!

Boxing Comedy At New Empire

Some of the racketeering that goes on behind the scenes of the prizefight game is hilariously exposed in "The Kid from Kokomo," the Warner Bros. comedy, featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell which is shown this week at the New Empire Theatre.

Exposing evils of the boxing game is, however, merely incidental to the main purpose of the picture, which is to garner laughs. Nothing is taken seriously, and even the most dishonest of the film's characters are rather engaging rascals.

In the new picture every character and every twist of the plot is humorous, laughter being directed even at the virtuous hero, who is altogether admirable in every respect except that he does seem to be just a bit dense, even for a country bumpkin who has been slickered by a crooked fight manager into leaving his native heath to become a professional fighter.

The husky farm boy, it seems,

(Continued on page 17, col. 5)

Annibala Ninchi in the title role of "Scipio Africano," Italian film at the Eros.

"BOOLOO"
A jungle film revived at Broadway.

"Jesse James" Second Week

Technicolor Film At Regal

Darryl F. Zanuck's production, "Jesse James," the 20th Cetury Fox Technicolor film of the life and times of a most colourful outlaw is continued second week at the Regal Theatre. Tyrone Power has the title role, sharing stellar honors with Henry Fonda, Nancy Kelly and Randolph Scott. The story depicts in thrilling terms the colourful explcits of the man who invented train robberies and bank holdups, and does not neglect his romance with the lovely girl who sacrificed a life of comfort to share his wild and reckless life.

Prominent in the supporting cast of the film, which Henry King directed are Henry Hull, Slim Summerville, J. Edward Bromberg, Brian Donlevy, John Carradine, Donald Meek, John Russell and Jane Darwell.

(Continued from col. 2)

win great fame for himself in the field of science, but also will clear the name of his explorer-father, who has been ridiculed by his colleagues for writing about the animal.

As the story of "Booloo" unrolls, all the horrors mysteries and dangers of the jungle are mirrored in the experiences of the young man. Attacked by man-eating animals, and finally abandoned by his own terror-stricken party, he fights alone to rescue a beautiful maiden from the altar upon which she is being sacrificed to the tiger-god.

In short the usual "jungle thriller" hocus-pocus but exciting all the same.

WALLACE BEERY in "Sergeant Madden" coming to Metro.

Wild West Here Again

"Let Freedom Ring" At Metro

Lusty outdoor drama of the pioneer West America "Let Freedom Ring," which opened yesterday at the Metro Theatre, presents Nelson Eddy in characterisation surrounding him with a cast of veterans.

In his singing, his acting and his climatic fist-fight with Victor McLaglen, Eddy sets a new high standard for himself, the role of the young Harvard law graduate of the 1860's who must resort to trickery to win a battle against unscrupulous railroad interests.

Picturesque in setting, stirring in its patriotic motive and thrilling in song, "Let Freedom Ring" offers other excellent portraits by Lionel Barrymore as the pioneer farmer who is Eddy's father, by Virginia Bruce as Eddy's child-

(Continued in col. 7)

Tyrone Power and Nancy Kelley in "Jesse James," in technicolour, at Regal for the second week.

Charles Boyer In Fine French Film

"ORAGE" AT EXCELSIOR

A splendid illustration of the kind of picture that the best French cinematic art is capable of producing these days is to be seen at the Excelsior Theatre in "Orage" (Tempest), starring Charles Boyer. It helps explain the rapidly-increasing popularity of French films. This, a Tri-National release, has complete English titles which make every bit of dialogue without damaging the delicate Gallic atmosphere and nuances.

"Orage", based on a play by Henry Bernstein, the well-known dramatists, is a love story with an inescapable charm, with an appeal to everyone. Here is the story of a respected married man (Charles Boyer), who in spite of his devotion to his wife becomes involved with a delightful young woman of Paris. The part of the girl is played by Michele Morgan, an 18-year-old newcomer, about whom excellent advance notices have been sent across the Atlantic.

It must be said at once that the fresh young loveliness and the dramatic ability of Mlle Morgan are responsible in no small measures for the excellence of this romantic film play.

A NEW PERSONALITY

Mlle Morgan, it is reported, was discovered in the Paris Conservatoire by a film "scout" who was looking for a "new face". He found not only a new face but a distinctly new and talented film personality and a mellow, delightful voice.

The girl pictured by Mlle Morgan is a most interesting psychological study. She falls into no sharply-drawn category for she seems to be at one moment a kind of 'femme fatale' and at the next demonstrates that she has a heart of sympathy and generosity. It is this admixture of character, this opal-like quality of mood and impulse, that fascinates the man portrayed by Boyer. The star, too, pictures no stereotyped philanderer, but on the contrary a decent, moral married man who fights desperately to crush his consuming love for the young girl and remain the faithful and devoted husband.

This spiritual struggle soon draws the wife in, too. It is the intelligent performance of Lisette Lanvin in this role that throws into sharper relief the beautiful work done by Mr. Boyer and Mlle Morgan. Another who contributes handsomely to the artistic finish of "Orage" is Jean-Louis Barraul who not only acts but manages to look the part of a man returned from two years of blistering heat in Africa only to learn that the girl whom he hoped to make his bride has other views about that.

In fact, all of the players acquit themselves admirably. It is notable that even minor characters in the best French films play their parts with all of the zest and perfection expected of the leading actors and actresses.

(Continued from col. 5)

hood sweetheart, by Edward Arnold as the thoroughly melodramatic villain of a Wall Street railroad typhoon, and by Victor McLaglen as the Irish railroad foreman with whom Eddy battles in a climatic sequence. That slugging match in the mountain cavern should add to Eddy's fans by the score.

Add fine comedy from Charles Butterworth as the saloon pianist, and other convincing character studies of the period from Guy Kibbee, H. B. Warner and Raymond Walburn. Veritably a feast of talent.

Under the excellent direction of Jack Conway, the songs of the picture are introduced as part of the plot action, with Eddy heard in a wide variety of selections, among them "Dusty Road", "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "Pat Sez He", "Where Else But Here", "Home, Sweet Home", "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "Love's Serenade".

A scene from "The Kid From Kokomo," a boxing comedy, at New Empire.

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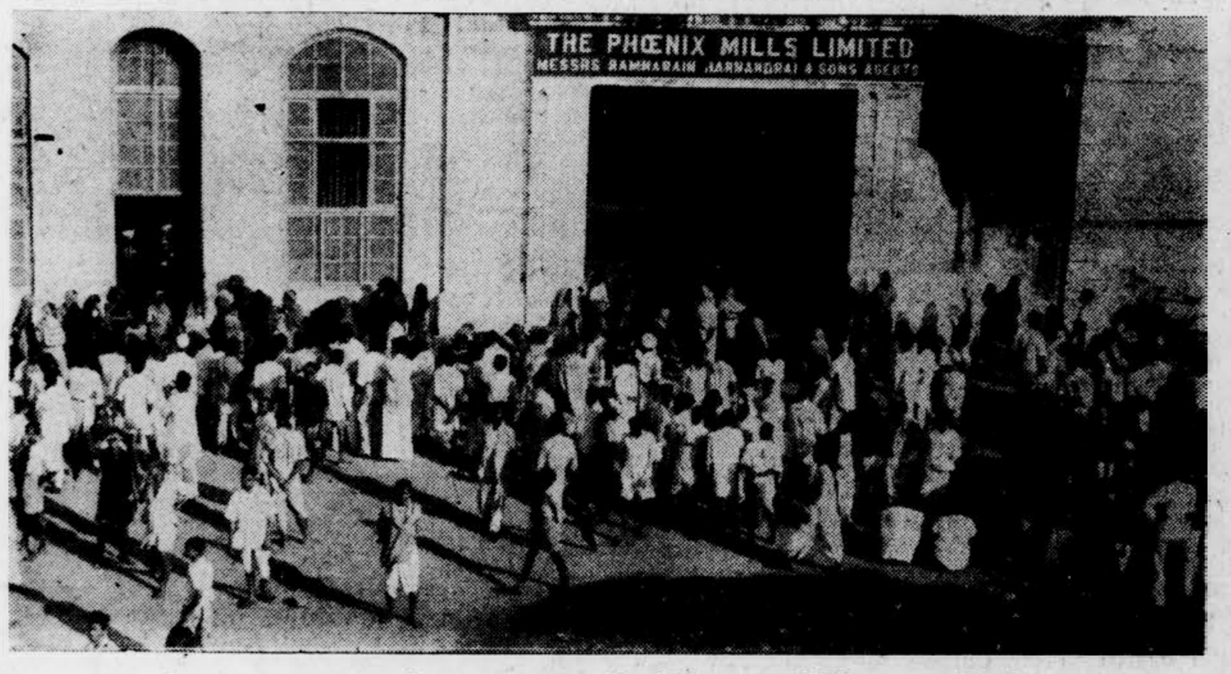
THE PHŒNIX MILLS LIMITED
MESSRS RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS AGENTS

A view of the crowd of workers outside the Phoenix Mill on Friday morning when Satyagraha and picketing were in progress.

PHOENIX MILL SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

Give Khedgikar A Chance Appeals Dange

Mr. S. A. Dange, Gen. Secretary, the B.G.K.U. (Red Flag) writes:—

The Phoenix workers have waited long and enough. They have knocked at every door and have been turned away. I hope the efforts of Mr. Khedgikar will be crowned with success.

The workers have no desire to torpedo any negotiations, nor did they want to use Satyagraha as a threat, but merely as a means to rouse public opinion.

Hence, I am glad to state that they have decided to let Mr. Khedgikar and his friends have the required atmosphere for negotiations. The Satyagraha stands suspended, and I hope grounds will not arise for its resumption.

Peace Move In Phoenix Mill Strike

Mr. Khedgikar, Labour M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

For the past few days, I have been trying with the help of friends to see the representatives of both the workers and the employers and bring about some settlement of the problem of the Phoenix Mills. My efforts had to be interrupted due to my visit to Sholapur. The delay in the negotiations made the Phoenix workers resort to Satyagraha, in order to ventilate their grievances. When on my return I took up the old thread of negotiations, I found that the Satyagraha atmosphere made it difficult to proceed. I have, therefore, requested the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Leaders to suspend the Satyagraha for a few days.

I have had informal talks with several parties interested or concerned with the dispute.

The main problems of the dispute seem to be two, namely, 'Alteration of Wage Rates and Personnel. Though a solution completely happy to both sides is difficult under the circumstances, yet I entertain hopes of a solution, honourable to both the sides.

I expect co-operation from the Labour Representatives as well of the Government in the matter.

Munshi Condemns New Coercive Tactics Of Labour

EARLIER.

Workers were mobilised for offering satyagraha early this morning, in front of the Phoenix Mill, Parel.

The arrival of the Manager of the Phoenix Mill at about 9 a.m. created a flutter in the mass meeting, which was being addressed by Mr. S. A. Dange. A call to women workers attending the meeting was sent and the women offering Satyagraha at the mill-gates were all attention.

The meeting was abruptly abandoned and the Manager who came in a car was mobbed by the workers.

After some conversation with Mr. Dange, the Manager returned in a lorry with a few others, followed by shouting men and women workers.

Hardly did the lorry move a few yards, when some stones came hurling through the air and hit it.

The crowd broke out and one of the leaders of the workers rode on a bicycle along a narrow two-path with grass grown on either side.

An appeal was hurriedly sent to maintain order. It is, however, stated, that no one was injured.

After the excitement subsided, Mr. Dange addressed the meeting again and deplored the incident, however minor and solitary it might be, leading to stone-throwing, which he himself witnessed. He stated that the attack on a few people was futile and undignified. He exhorted them to keep a united front and offer "Satyagraha" in a peaceful manner.

Referring to his talks with the Mill Manager, he stated that the Manager did not insist on going into the compound, if the workers refused him permission to do so.

While the "Satyagraha" at the gates of the Phoenix Mill was going on, pickets at the Raghuvansha and Ambika Mills, a few yards further, kept a rigorous vigil.

"BLACKLEGS" "TRAPPED."

For over 30 hours, about 20 "blacklegs" were partically trapped in the Raghuvansha Mill. Outside the Mill, near the gate, women pickets had been posted and the "blacklegs" feared trouble if they dared to go out.

To-day Police protection was sought and Police van came near the mill-gate. Mr. Mirajkar, in charge of the workers, assured the Police Officer that the "blacklegs" would be peacefully escorted upto the nearest railway station.

A cordon was, then, formed and the workers were asked to keep back. The "blacklegs" then were escorted upto the Mahalaxmi Railway Station, the workers shouting Trade Union slogans and the Police van following the workers' cordon.

There was, however, no trouble.

The Satyagraha at the Phoenix Mill-gates, beginning from to-day, is being offered, it was explained by the representatives of the workers because the management started department work through the help of "blacklegs," in order to prepare the ground for introducing rationalisation, without the consent of the leaders of the workers.

The labour situation in Parel remained peaceful during the day, the picketers at the Phoenix, Raghuvansha and Ambika mills squatting at the mill gates quietly to see that no blacklegs were brought into the compound.

At about noon 30 more "blacklegs" were escorted out of the mill compound by the workers themselves.

Munshi Warns Labour

Referring to the strike, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, in an interview said:—

"I regret to find that the Communist leaders are staging a new kind of coercive tactics to get the Phoenix Mills opened."

He added that the Agents of the mills were entitled to keep the mills closed as long as they liked, and to open them or not was a matter entirely outside the scope of labour disputes, in which alone Government in certain circumstances would be justified in intervening.

"These leaders have been trying for sometime in various ways to bring pressure on Government to compel the Mill Agents to open the Mills. One of such improper attempts was to get women to go into the Secretariat and create a disturbance near the Ministers' chambers.

"They have now resorted to getting workers, with women in the forefront, to sit before the entrance of the Mills in order to prevent even the clerks and technicians to go into the Mills. This extension of the right to strike is an unwarranted step which would interfere with other persons in the exercise of their rights and disturb the public peace.

"The most regrettable feature of this action is that women are being deliberately put in the forefront, the men remaining behind. I would, therefore, appeal to the leaders to abstain from a step which, while prejudicing the cause of labour, will create a difficult, if not serious, situation."—A. P.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' BILL

Another Minute Of Dissent

The Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Friday announces that Mr. B. D. Lala has signed the report of the Select Committee for the Bill, published yesterday and that Mr. D. W. Mullock has signed it subject to a minute of dissent.

Mr. Mullock's difference chiefly is in regard to the definition of 'Residential Hotel'. He wants all dining halls, reception rooms, places of public amusement or entertainment to be included in the definition.

HOTEL WORKERS ON STRIKE

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Hotel Workers' Union writes:

About seventeen workers employed in the Vasant Ashram Upahara Griha at Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar have gone on strike on Friday at 5 p.m. as a result of the failure of the Proprietor to pay the outstanding wages of the workers. Inspite of the repeated demands the owner failed to pay their wages.

On the receipt of the complaint Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union at Kandewadi sent a notice to the owner and tried to bring about a peaceful settlement. But the proprietor refused to listen the request. Therefore the Union called upon the workers to come out on strike. All the workers came out at the call of the Union. The Proprietor after a short time closed the Hotel and went away without paying the wages. The workers are continuing the picketing. All the cloths and other things of the workers are still lying inside the Hotel.

Revenue Tribunal Regulations

The Bombay Government have published the regulations for the conduct of the work of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal.

The tribunal shall have no jurisdiction (1) in any matter in which disciplinary action has been taken against a revenue officer and (2) in any matter which is sub-judice in a court of law.

All appeals and applications for revision or review made to the tribunal shall be addressed to the Secretary in cases received from Bombay City and in cases received from other areas to the joint Secretary.

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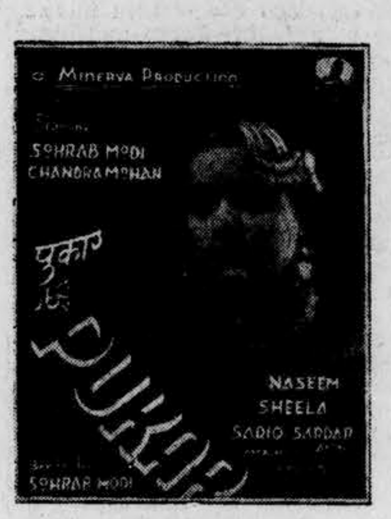

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Our Readers' Views

Dr. Gilder And Social Boycott

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am afraid Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has been unnecessarily worrying over the "social boycott" declared against the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder by a small section of Parsi busybodies who have given themselves the high-sounding title of the Federal Council or the Parsi Parliament and who have no standing and no authority from the community. This self-appointed Parsi Parliament has done many ridiculous things in the past but this boycott resolution against Dr. Gilder is the limit. It is nothing more or less than the exposition of a childish mentality and the most undignified form of childishness that could be imagined. Any student of psychology can tell us that this is the result of what is known as "inferiority complex" from which these possessors of undisciplined child mind are suffering.

In Parsi society there is no such thing known as social boycott, and it has no place in Zoroastrian religion or society, and such a silly new innovation is not going to start by a resolution passed by the self-styled and self-constituted and high sounding Parsi Parliament.

We Parsis look on this vulgar exhibition of noisy intolerance and undisciplined childish behaviour as a huge joke and tolerate it with our characteristic apathy, but others are apt to think it the work of the whole community, which I can assure Sir Chimanlal is not the fact. This Parsi Parliament has no authority to declare or enforce boycott against any member of the community. If Dr. Gilder is boycotted by these child-minded undisciplined, noisy and intolerant persons from their own society, I am sure the doctor has nothing to lose but deserves to be congratulated.

The large number of Parsis who attended the meeting called by this self-styled Parsi Parliament went there with the same idle curiosity displayed by a roadside crowd who collect round a drunken man or a juggler or an accident. Unfortunately certain misguided and misleading papers have been extolling such exhibition of this low form of vulgarity in public which has made matters worse. These papers drowned the sane voice of a large number of Parsis, and anyone who expresses a contrary opinion to this noisy intolerance is ridiculed, abused and misrepresented as an enemy of the community in these so-called orthodox papers. For this reason very few people are heard in the public condemning these vulgar tactics. When one of the papers referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi as "Kanaya" and the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder as "Girdhar" and other Congress ministers and officials as "White Caps" and "Dhotiyadas" and used many such contemptuous expressions there was a great protest against this kind of very low form of vulgarity but this protest was not heard in the public.

The remedy of such a disreputable state of things is in the hands of the Parsis themselves; and as far as I can make out there is a strong move to start a sober and respectable paper which will give expression to the honest and dignified opinion of the Parsi public. Until such a paper comes into existence I am afraid the matters are not likely to improve.

Finally I cannot help congratulating Dr. Gilder for the courage of his conviction and the dignified manner in which he has calmly ignored all the ridicule and abuses showered on him by the more vulgar element of our community.—Yours, etc.,

"A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with great Satisfaction and pleasure Sir Chimanlal N. Setalvad's letter in your today's issue.

For the last few months my community has lost its head over the Government's policy of total prohibition, and has in desperation resorted to personal persecution of the Excise Minister which has shocked sober-minded and educated men and women of my community. The crowded meeting which declared social boycott against Dr. Gilder was not attended by such members of the Parsi community. Mr. Kharegat, the Chairman of the Parsi Panchayat, had several times warned the Parsis not to resort to wild language and spoil their just cause against prohibition and property tax by such meetings and speeches. He had declared that he and his colleagues would do constitutionally all that was necessary for the removal of the Property Tax, etc. All this advice fell on deaf ears and some of our Parsis backed by a few leaders are carrying on the fight to an extent which has created ill-feeling between the Parsis and other communities.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Test Captaincy

Thana Desai criticises the statement issued by Maharajkumar of Vizianagram regarding the Test Captaincy as being unfair and uncalled-for and considers Major Nayudu to be the best man for the job.

As regards the requisition set on foot by some people to expel Dr. Gilder from a leading Parsi Club, I can say that it is far from true, as I should have known about it long ago being one of the oldest members. Even if what Sir Chimanlal says is true, I should come out and fight against usch a silly and mischievous proposal.

Although I am one of those who is hard hit by the Property Tax, I believe in fighting that issue to its bitter end in a constitutional way as has been often suggested by that venerable and sober minded Chairman of the Parsi Panchayat, Mr. Kharegat.

If Government had taken measures earlier to curb some of the papers which have been carrying on propaganda which led to incitement and communal hatred, things would not have come to such a pass. The step taken by the Government was and has proved a success in bringing about peace and public safety. Better late than never.

Dr. Gilder has conscientiously followed what he believed ever since he was a boy. As a matter of fact his father before him had all his life fought against the evil of drink, and the son is but carrying on the traditions of his father.

I, along with my community feel for the great loss a large number of Parsis and others in the liquor trade have suffered. The fight against Prohibition should be carried on to its bitter end constitutionally until our object is gained.—Yours, etc.

SHAPUR N. GUZDER.

Bombay, August. 9.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not want to discuss the wisdom or the propriety of Dr. Gilder's boycott, but may I with all respect ask Sir Chimanlal whether he had the courage to denounce the conduct of the enlightened gentry of his own native city of Ahmedabad, when the "Gujarat Club," a premier club of Ahmedabad and of which, I am informed, Sir Chimanlal is a life member, expelled a poor subordinate police officer, Mr. Antia, from the club? The only sin of Mr. Antia was that he faithfully carried out his duties as a police officer at the Dharasna Salt-Pan raids at the time of the first Salt Satyagraha movement. We all know about Mr. Antia's expulsion and the subsequent legal proceedings adopted by him. The members of the "Gujarat Club" were all highly cultured men of position, yet they took the extreme step of expelling Mr. Antia without any justification for the action taken against him. Parsis may claim even some justification for the step taken against Dr. Gilder, because the Hon'ble Minister was elected on the solid and substantial backing of Parsi voters, who felt that in the interests of democracy, a candidate, who was successfully elected on their votes, should not thus be allowed flagrantly to flout the wishes of the constituency.

One would not like to rake up the past, but one is forced to recall how the 'Vendetta' of the Congressmen in those days did not even stop short of the boycott of Mr. Antia, but his father-in-law, the late Lt.-Col. Sir Beramji Nanavati, was also subjected by the Congressmen to the most cruel boycott at Bodi, where he had gone for a change; not only the residence of Sir Beramji was picketed, but all food supplies and even the supply of well water for drinking were denied to him and all these cruelties were perpetrated, because Sir Beramji happened to be Mr. Antia's father-in-law.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. COMMISSARIAT.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Gambling Dens Alias Chinese Clubs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—One of the most intriguing and subtle means of circumventing the stringent provisions of the Gambling Laws in Bombay and holding them to contempt and ridicule has been devised by some of our Chinese friends residing in the city. An interested observer must have noticed how of late a number of Chinese Clubs have sprung up in the area around Sukhlaji Street and are functioning in broad day light and right through midnight till the small hours of the morning under the very noses of the Police. Innocent enough they appear to be, and, in fact, some of them have quite succeeded in bluffing the Police into the belief that they are Clubs which afford a sort of social hearth to the Chinese inhabitant of the city and are therefore quite unexceptionable. However, the real truth of the matter is that they afford a clever mask to cloak their real activities which are to provide gambling dens not only to their own people but to the public at large.

Their 'modus operandi' is so easy as to disarm suspicion by its very simplicity. A visit to these Clubs will disclose only groups of Chinese, intent on playing their own national games but their ramifications are indeed wide end varied and extend to the working classes of the city. Some of these "Clubs" specialise in a particular form of gambling known as thirty-six numbers. The agents of these clubs loiter about street corners during the day, visit the mills, and the dock area, accept bets from the public, and dump their collections at the Club—twice a day at 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., the winning number is put up in the Club premises. Of course, only Chinese are present in the Club itself, but these Chinese are the agents who next morning meet their constituents, pay out and intake for the current day. Occasionally the gambling squad picks up a quiet in offensive Chinese airing himself at a street corner and put him for trial up under the Gambling Act. He invariably gets an acquittal and leaves the Court in great glee—naturally as the slips found on him disclose some quaint Chinese characters which are untranslatable and cannot definitely be proved to be gambling chits—more often than not, the game is held to be one of skill since some clue or poser which contains an index to the correct solution is the ground for holding that skill and not chance enters into the composition of the game.

Now it is precisely here that the Police find themselves hoodwinked. The quiet innocent Chinese whom they pick up, is not acting on his own account by any means. He is really the agent of the Chinese Clubs who send out their men in the highways and byways to meet their constituents, who are all Indians of high and low degrees. If the Police shadowed this individual instead of promptly arresting him, they would find that after some time, he wends his way to the Club of which he is an agent and there deposits his collections in paper and money. This the Police never seem to do.

Even the magistrates go invariably wrong in cases of Chinese Gambling. The game of thirty-six numbers is one of chance where skill is at a discount or in fact entirely in abeyance. A silly poser takes the form of a question, and the answer which is supposed to tax the wit of the layer of the wager, is just a haphazard one, for instance, the poser runs "who is it that makes a noise every morning." The answer might be anything but the correct thing, crow, sparrow, cock, hen, watchman, milkman, and an infinite variety of things that cause a row in the morning. But the real snag lies not in the correct answer. These animals represent numbers ranging from 1 to 36 and the layer of the bet is really wagering on the number that is to be declared twice a day in the Club viz., at 2 p.m. and at 9 p.m. the poser and its supposed solution being only an eye-wash to hoodwink the authorities. This part of the jig-saw puzzle never figures in the Magistrates' Courts for the simple reason that the Police inquiries do not go so far. They merely content themselves with arresting the offender, put up the case for what it is worth and a clever lawyer soon proves to the Court's satisfaction that the game consists of riddles and answers like a cross-word puzzle on Chinese lines.

The result is a delightful "non-sequitur". While the ordinary Sutta or cotton figure betting gives a modest range from 1 to 10, the Chinese game of 36 numbers affords a big margin of chance from 1 to 36 thus delighting the heart of the inveterate gambler who naturally gets very good odds for his lay out. Moreover, while all the resources of the Police are mobilised to stamp out the "Satta" betting evil, this greater evil of the game of 36 numbers is allowed to flourish because it is supposed to be a game of skill—some skill, indeed, if it can challenge the ingenuity of millhands, dock labourers, artisans and betel chewing idlers from the by-ways of Kamatipura.

As prosecutions in this line of gambling have resulted in a dead end, it is apparent that the problem has to be tackled by departmental action. How this can be done is a matter of common history in the police record. Time was when in the days immediately before the Great War, the area of Kamathipura and its environs were the scene of Chinese gambling at every nook and corner. The evil had spread into the dock and other areas and, finding that court prosecutions were prolix, cumbersome and unwieldy which ended in acquittals, determined to cut the Gordian Knot by striking at the root of the evil through departmental action. It was Mr. S. M. Edwards, I.C.S., the then Commissioner of Police, who determined to tackle the poblem. He directed that some Chinese of respectability should foregather and start up a Chinese Club for the benefit of their countrymen who could amuse themselves to their hearts' content by playing their own games within the four corners of the club premises. The organisers of the club were made responsible to the police for the good behaviour of their members who had to prove that they were in regular service, as a condition of membership. Thus the gambling section of the community who earned a living by infesting street corners and taking bets found themselves without a rendezvous. They were to be picked up by the sectional police and deported. In fact hardly any were deported. The mere threat of deportation had a magical effect for these agents clapped wings and took to flight or found out respectable modes of living as carpenters, mechanics and artisans. Thus the evil vanished into thin air by departmental action.

For a quarter of century thereafter, the game of 36 numbers was lost in oblivion. After the lapse of years some shrewd Chinese felt they would revive their old pranks. Inspector Bhatkal was then in charge of the Nagpada Police Station. Apparently this officer knew the C.I.D. records well for he put his foot down on the evil, very heavily, not by prosecutions in court but by executive action. He just brought out the threat of deportation from his armoury and the would be bluffers found the game was up and vanished hoping for easier times. However, the easier times appear to have come back again for this gentry. After Bhatkal's departure from Nagpada the evil took root and spread—at first gradually as though feeling its way and then more confidently till to-day, we have the same spectacle as in the days of 1914. Chinese clubs springing up one after the other with all the approved paraphernalia of club rules, books, of account, etc. to keep them on the right side of the law—in reality some of then are gambling dens having their agents here there and everywhere and run by Chinese who keep discreetly in the background, but whose character and antecedents would not bear any scrutiny.

It appears to be high time that the authorities gave a look into the working of these clubs. It cannot be argued that so many clubs really meet the wants of the small Chinese community that stay in the city. What is required is a personal inquiry into the matter by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who guided by Police records can easily separate the wheat from the chaff, that is to say, distinguish between the genuine and the spurious Clubs. The closing of all the clubs, lock stock and barrel, would only drive the evil deeper and into subterranean channels. Those—and there are just one or two of them—that have functioned for years without suspicion and complaint may be tolerated on proper guarantees being given that they will continue to be genuine and legal. Others, of a recent mushroom growth should be swept into limbo by the Police broom.—Yours, etc.

LAWYER.

Disciplinary Action

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is believed that the incidents of July 9 will engage the attention of the Working Committee of the Congress which commenced its sitting on the 9th instant. In this connection, it may not be out of place to state, the principles which should guide any decision in the matter. The principles are (1) that members of Congress should enjoy full freedom of opinion and of expression of that opinion; (2) loyalty to the principles of Congress should be required of all members; (3) there should be no heresy hunting, for the double reason that it produces internal bickering and weakness and also depresses the prestige of Congress. A month has elapsed, and there has been time for the bitterness aroused by the Forward Bloc campaign to subside. The happenings in England in June last with regard to Sir Stafford Cripps and others and the executive committee of the Labour Party, are in point.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN. H. PANDIA.

President, Indian Distress League.

Prohibited Area

To The Editor of "The Chronicle'

Sir,—Writing in the columns of your paper dated 4th March 1939, I suggested that as it was not safe for the Bombay Government to extend the prohibited area encircled by the sea and Bassein—Thana Creek to Dativera Creek (near Virar) Government should take steps not only to close liquor shops but also toddy shops from Bassein Road Station, Bassein Town and Virar.

The toddy shop from Bassein Road Station was removed to Gokhivera a village about two miles from the Bassein Road Station. But such is not done in the case of liquor shop. Hence many addicts from prohibited area travel to this shop to satiate their thirst. It is really undoing the good expected by the Prohibition policy of the Government.

We are aware how the Government was forced to close the shops in the suburbs during the two dry days in Bombay City when they found innumerable addicts had begun to go to suburbs for drink.

I, therefore, request the Government to remove the Bassein Road liquor shop to Gokhira and all the country liquor shops in Bassein Taluka should be closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government that under the Excise Rules each person were allowed to carry home 4 gallons of toddy. But this year only one gallon is allowed. This change in old rule will check distillation to a greater extent. But as regards the rule of carrying home liquor up to one gallon is not changed. This rule is a boon to many who carry home to sell it privately in villages. Therefore carrying home of liquor should be restricted to one seer only.

I sincerely hope the Government will duly consider the suggestions urged in.—Yours, etc.

A SUBURBAN CATHOLIC.

Inter-Communal Relations In Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Not long ago, I happened to be in Hyderabad on business. I had heard and read so much of the Hindu-Muslim trouble of the state in British India that I was surprised to find a friendly relationship existing between Hindus and Muslims.

From the reports that are current outside of the state, I was expecting to see the Hindus and Muslims rushing at each other's throats. But what did I find instead? Peace and content.

The Hindus I found were mostly engaged in the Industries, trade, commerce and agricultural pursuits. Finance and banking were in their hands. The Muslims were mostly in the services. The few Muslims who had business concerns or factories employed a very large number of Hindus.

In one Muslim-owned Factory, I found that out of about 100 employees or more, nearly 90 per cent. were Hindus. The Muslim Proprietor, a very enterprising person who has built up his business from small beginnings told me that he was perfectly satisfied with his employees and would not replace them with Muslims on any account.

"They have been with me for years", he said. "And they will remain with me as long as the business lasts."

"Don't you think," I said, that considering the agitation of the Hindus, you should employ more Muslims in your business?"

"There is no agitation in Hyderabad," was the quiet reply. "The Muslims have no quarrel with the Hindus of the State. If there is any temporary trouble, it is the work of the outsiders."

And he was not the only Muslim to think in this way.

The general Hindu attitude in the State towards Muslims is much the same. It is friendly, brotherly and intimate. A few Hindus, here and there, do get carried away by the propaganda of their co-religionists from across the border and what little communal ill-feeling does exist has been mostly encouraged and fomented by professional politicians and adventurers who are out for popularity at a cheap price.

A responsible Hindu official of the State, an outspoken young man, who could criticise the Government as severely as any politicians, told me frankly that whatever the faults of the Government, communalism was not one of them. He himself was appointed to his high official position purely on the strength of his merits though there were enough Muslim candidates who could fill the position without scrupulous regard for qualifications.

During my sojourn in Hyderabad, I was surprised to see flags flying on the temples and Arya Samaj buildings because I had read in the paper that it was one of the grievances of the Arya Samajists and Hindus that they could not fly their flags over places of worship.

If the Hindus of Hyderabad are an oppressed and suppressed community, how can they be so prosperous and happy as any casual observer can find them?

Unlike British India, beggars are not a common sight on the roads and streets, and the majority of the working class people seem to have employment.

If the impressions of an open mind count for anything, mine were that the Hindus are clever and industrious and inclined to prefer business to service whereas the Muslims are a happy-go-lucky people who, barring a few exceptions, prefer the comparative security of service and small income to business enterprise and larger profits.

A striking example of this was brought to my notice by the Hindu official who once or twice happened to guide me in my study of the local factories and industrial places. In one factory, owned by a Muslim, which was doing quite a big business, the proprietor seemed to be anxious to get his brother employed on an ordinary salary in a Government department. My companion who was approached in this matter was quite sympathetic and promised to do all he could. But when he left the place, he first remarked: "Do you know, what a Hindu would have done in the place of the factory owner? He would have kept his brother in the Factory and trained him in the business to take his place efficiently in future eventualities. Instead, he was taking an outsider in his factory and sending his brother out for service whose only attraction was a pension."

It sums up the Muslim attitude towards economic progress and belies the stories told in some of the British Indian papers that Muslims are crowding out the Hindus in the services much to the latter's disadvantage.—Yours, etc.

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P.E.N. Congress In Stockholm

Sophia Wadia To Represent India

Sophia Wadia, the founder of the India Centre of the International P.E.N. Clubs, will represent India at the Seventeenth International Congress which will be held this year in Stockholm, from the 4th to the 7th of September. The Indian Delegate, who has represented the India Centre at two previous Congresses of the P.E.N. Clubs, those held at Barcelona in 1935 and at Buenos Aires in 1936, will fly from Jodhpur on the 27th of August.

It is anticipated that some 300 leading writers and editors from all parts of the world will enjoy the hospitability of the Swedish Centre, which has planned, among other social functions a welcome reception at the National Museum on the 3rd of September, gala performances at the National Theatre and at the opera, excursions by steamer and by aeroplane, and a final banquet at the Grand Hotel. King Gustav V will entertain the Delegates at tea Royal Castle and they will see a performance in the eighteenth-century theatre at the Castle of Drottningholm.

All these functions are in addition to the serious sessions of the Congress which will be formally opened on the 4th of September at the City Hall. At the Congress sessions will be discussed several topics of serious interest to literature and to the world of today.

The International President of the P.E.N. Clubs, Monsieur Jules Romains, the famous French novelist, and the International Secretary, Mr. Hermon Could, will be among these present; others who, it is hoped, will attend include the former International President, Mr. H. G. Wells; Miss Storm Jameson, President of the English Centre, Herr Thomas Mann, Monsieur Romain Rolland, Monsieur Paul Valery and Signor Renedetto Croce.

In these days of International rivalry and mutual suspicions the P.E.N., with its aim of friendliness among writers everywhere, strikes an encouraging note. P.E.N. Congresses with their record of standing courageously for justice, for peace and for goodwill to all are a real force for good.

The P.E.N. International Congress will meet next year in India on the gracious invitation of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

PLASTIC SURGERY IN TIME OF WAR

New Faces For Air Raid Victims?

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A plan of action to set up special hospitals staffed by skilled plastic surgeons has been drawn up by the War Office to deal with the rush of casualties suffering from severe facial injuries expected in the event of air raids.

This disclosure was made at the British Medical Association Conference here by Mr. A. H. McIndoe, the Harley Street specialist and consulting plastic surgeon to the Royal Air Force, in a paper to a crowded audience of surgeons and doctors in the surgery section.

"To-day, as the result of the motor car, many people suffer severe facial injury", he said, "To-morrow, as the result of war, this problem will probably be intensified".

Emergency measures planned by the War Office aimed at minimising as far as possible the terrific amount of work which would fall upon surgeons in the event of war. A number of special hospitals had already been set up.

"A great deal can be done in the earlier stages of facial injuries to minimise the effect" said Mr. McIndoe. "Many cases can be satisfactorily treated at once, but in others only palliative treatment can be undertaken. It depends entirely upon the loss of tissue."

Professor J. R. Learmonth quoted the Latin proverb "If you want peace prepare for war", and added, "I trust that these elaborate emergency preparations will not prove to be necessary".

Remarkable instances of successful plastic surgery operations on victims of air crashes and car accidents were mentioned by Mr. McIndoe, who showed lantern slides depicting various methods of repairing facial wounds.

He referred to the case of a woman who, in an accident, had a piece torn out of her nose and took the piece to hospital in a bottle. It was sewn back into place sixteen hours after the accident with complete success.

"Sometimes", he added, "if the wound is clean, it is advisable to sew the piece back and try your luck".—Reuter.

Land Revenue Equalisation Fund For Baroda

STATE'S METHOD TO FIGHT SEASONAL VICISSITUDES. SMALL SURPLUS IN YEAR'S BUDGET

The Baroda Government have passed orders on the State budget for 1939-40.

REMISSIONS.

Remissions of land revenue, varying from 12½ to 25 per cent. were given by the Government in December for a term of 5 years and were made permanent in February, 1939. It is estimated that the receipts under land revenue will be less than the previous figures by about Rs. 20 lakhs a year, i.e. there would be an aggregate fall in the land revenue of 20 per cent. of the total demand. The Government also recognise that, with the fall in prices of agricultural produce, no appreciable increase can be expected at resettlements in the near future.

Another change of importance, introduced in 1938-39, for a term of five years, is the remission in favour of Prant Panchayats, or four pies of land cess hitherto deducted as their contribution for primary education. This involves a loss to the State revenues of about Rs. 2.80 lakhs a year. Prant Panchayats have also been relieved of the expenditure they have hitherto been incurring on veterinary relief amounting to Rs. 0.29 lakhs. The remissions and concession thus amount Rs. 23 lakhs a year.

RS. 350 LAKHS TO FORM A RESERVE AND LAND REVENUE EQUALISATION FUND.

In their orders on the budget for 1939-40 the Government have ordered the adoption of two measures to ensure continued financial stability:—

(i) The first is the constitution of a State Reserve Fund. Out of the liquid assets of the State, Rs. 350 lakhs are set apart, to form a reserve for the State. The interest from this will be available for capital expenditure especially remunerative expenditure.

(ii) The second, is the formation of a separate Land Revenue Equalisation fund. Land revenue forms a main source of income to the State, and seasonal vicissitudes, which adversely affect agriculture, have their repercussions on the State income. In the last decade, for example, deficient or irregular rainfall, attacks of frost etc., have unfortunately been common and Government have had to grant remissions and suspensions on a fairly large scale, by which the budget estimates which are generally prepared on the assumption of regular monsoon, are dislocated. To avoid this a Land Revenue Equalisation Fund has been created.

To start with, the fund will be credited with Rs. 50 lakhs from the accumulated savings of the State, and by wiping out some of the semi-defunct funds and taking over the amounts to the new fund. In coming years, amounts will automatically come into or go out of the fund as revenue collections pass beyond or fall below the fixed standard.

Coming to the budget for 1939-40 on the receipts side land revenue comes in with Rs. 95 lakhs as explained above. Under 'Customs' the receipts (31.5 lakhs) have been estimated. The average income under the head interest is about 18 lakhs—10-50 lakhs from the State reserve and the rest from other sources. Income-tax, which is levied at a flat rate of 1½ per cent. on all incomes, accounts for Rs. 6.50 lakhs. Excise revenue continues to fall. For 1939-40 it is expected to be Rs. 24 lakhs as against Rs. 36.41 lakhs in 1927-28.

It may be mentioned that the steps taken by the Baroda Government to co-operate with the Bombay Government's prohibition campaign viz. the maintenance of shopless zones and the rationing of shops are expected to result in a loss of revenue under this head of about Rs. 2½ a year.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

In the expenditure side, a noticeable feature is the fixing of the Khangi budget civil list—at Rs. 21 lakhs a year. The progressive departments show a rising trend, and receive additional grants, in spite of the reductions sanctioned in land revenue. The Agriculture department spends about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Education department is opening new primary schools in 30 villages in backward areas, besides girls and vocational schools and a Thakarda Boarding School with agricultural bias in the Pattan Mahal.

The department of Commerce and Industries has a special programme for encouragement of cottage and small scale industries and is given increased grant for this purpose.

Grants are also given from the D J. Fund for rural and other works to the extent of Rs. 3½ lakhs a year and in 1939-40 the amount of these grants will rise to about Rs. 7 lakhs owing to grants from H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao the 3rd Memorial Fund.

Two big electrical schemes for grid systems in Baroda and Mehsana districts estimated to cost over Rs 50 lakhs are under investigation. Funds for these will be provided in the course of 1939-40 as soon as detailed estimates are completed.

The budget closes with a surplus of Rs. 5.5 lakhs. Budget figures stand at:

Receipts in Lakhs 250.43 and expenditure 244.93 lakhs.

The Government commercial concerns like Railway, Press, Ports and the Electric departments have their own separate budgets. In the Raj budget only the net receipts (gross earnings less expenditure) are shown.

HYDERABAD REFORMS

Dr. Lateef Sayeed's View

Dr. Lateef Sayeed, a nationiist leader of Hyderabad writes:—

"If the agitation, that is being carried on against Hyderabad on communal lines, does not cease even after the recent historic announcement by the Government of Hyderabad, then the mentality of Government's critics and detractors should stand self-exposed before all nationalist, peace-loving and progressive elements in the country."

"The Constitution of a permanent Statutory Committee, composed of officials and non-officials, to investigate into and report on, alleged religious disabilities should satisfy our Arya friends, who claim that their movement is purely religious.

For those, who are politically-minded, the extension of Civil Liberties, the constitution of a Civil Service Committee to control and supervise appointments, the creation of non-official Statutory Committees to advise ministers in charge of nation-building departments, and the expansion of the Legislative Assembly on the basis of joint electorates with powers to vote on budget, move resolutions, ask questions and initiate legislation on all matters affecting national well-being, should prove a matter of gratification.

The extension of local self-Government and the creation of Village Panchayats should please those who believe that the work of national regeneration ought really to begin from the bottom.

The possibility of Ministers being chosen from among the popular members of the Assembly and the hint that the constitution is not static but dynamic, augur well for the future.

Those who have read announcement carefully will have noted that the instructions given by His Exalted Highness to his ministers render the constitution far more liberal than it reads on the paper.

I find that some surprise is being expressed at the fact that Hindus and Muslims have been given equal representation in the legislature. Friends in British India will be interested to know that the fifty per cent reservation is not sudden and spontaneous gift of the Government to the Muslims but it has been their consistent and persistent demand ever since the idea of a popular Assembly entered our politics twenty years ago. This demand has always been the basis of all negotiations between Hindu and Muslim leaders to evoke a formula that would satisfy all parties and communities; and, be it said to the credit of our Hindu friends, this demand never proved to be the breaking point of the negotiations. They were always willing to concede it. And why shouldn't they? The percentage of Hindus and Muslims in a Legislative Assembly hardly affects its national character, so long as the members are actuated by patriotic and genuine motives. No body can dare accuse Hyderabad Muslims of lack of patriotism.

The advantages of fixing this percentage are manifold. It does not allow any one community to over-ride the interests or infringe the legitimate rights of the other community. It creates a balance of power so essential for the smooth working of any constitution. It inspires confidence amongst the Muslims, who being in a numerical minority, are in constant dread of being swamped by mere numbers, bundled together on the basis of religion, to form a political majority.

It connot be denied that, in the atmosphere in which we live today, resolutions and legislative measures emerging from a House containing 50 Hindus and 50 Muslims can lay greater claim to being truly nationalist than those emerging from a house differently composed.

The cause of nationalism, therefore, does not stand to suffer by the formula adopted in the Hyderabad Scheme—a formula which is a mere recognition of the identity of interests between Hindus and Muslims. If the rest of India were to adopt this formula in the same spirit of accommodation and compromise that has inspired the Hindus of Hyderabad then India would soon become the master of her own destinies.

RAMDURG INQUIRY CONCLUDES

Mr. Davar To Submit Report Before Sunday

RAMDURG, Aug. 11.

The Ramdurg Dewan has issued the following Press Communique:

'A statement has appeared in the Press that the Ramdurg Inquiry Assistance Committee has withdrawn from the enquiry on account of the Durbar's alleged stiff attitude and interference in the Committee's work of placing witnesses before the court. The Durbar both before and during the inquiry has taken every possible step to ensure facilities for a fair and impartial inquiry. Before the commencement of the inquiry proclamations were issued guaranteeing protection to all who desired to give evidence before the court.

"When the inquiry started the Durbar's counsel agreed to all concessions sought by the Committee's counsel and readily accepted any further suggestion of the inquiry officcer. The Committee's counsel was also given free access to State records. But when unfair advantage was taken of these concessions certain modifications had to be made. The inquiry had then been in progress for one month and there had been no interference whatever in the Committee's work of placing witnesses before the court.

"The Durbar has made a detailed reply to the allegations made by the Committee and the inquiry officer will no doubt record his opinion whether the Committee had reasonable grounds for withdrawal from the enquiry."

INQUIRY CONCLUDES

Ramdurg Riots Inquiry completed to-day when Mr. Lele, Durbar Counsel, summed up the case. In the course of his summing up Mr. Lele stressed that the Praja Sangha was mainly responsible for the riots. As regards looting he added that it was a universal fact that in big riots looting was resorted to which was very difficult to trace, he said that the allegation that the police had a hand in the riots was unbelievable. Finally, Mr. Lele thanked Justice Davar, who in turn thanked Mr. Lele for having put the case nicely and concisely.

It is learnt that Mr. Davar will leave Ramdurg for Bombay on Sunday, August 13, and that he will submit the report before his departure.—A. P.

Mysore Dasara Exhibition

Under the authority of the Committee constituted for the organisation of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition 1939, a prospectus is published for the information of intending exhibitors and the general public. This exhibition will be held during the ensuing Dasara holidays (October) at Mysore where a permanent structure is build adjoining railway station. Concessions in the matter of freight on exhibits have been granted by several railways. The prospectus contains detailed information and rules.

Ahmedabad Exhibition Of All-India Photography

Under the auspices of Niharika, the club of Ahmedabad camerists an Exhibition of All-India Photography will be held at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, during the Diwali Holidays in November of this year under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Bart., is the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee and Mr. B. B. Fanibunda, Honorary Secretary. The jury of selection will consist of Messrs. K. J. Khandalavala, R. M. Raval, Balvant J., and B. Rawat. The last date of receiving prints is 31st August, 1939, and all entries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Niharika, Kumar Office, 1.454 Raipur, Ahmedabad.

Egyptian National Congress

The twelfth Annual Congress of the Egyptian Medical Association combined with the third Pan-Arabic Medical Congress which will be held in Djedda from Jan. 16th till 21st, 1940 (during the pilgrimage.)

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary General of the Egyptian Medical Association (Kasr El-Aini Post-Office, Cairo, Egypt.)

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Your handkerchief will be sent immediately and in addition your 4 wrappers will be entered to compete for 3 prizes of Rs. 75/-, Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- which are offered each week in each Area.

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KARACHI AREA. Hidden No. 80,124. 1st. Mrs. R. PAPUR, Care Section Writer, J.C's Court, Karachi (80,789) 2nd. Mr. K. L. AMRIT, 8, Pamnanai Bldg., Strachen Rd., Karachi. (80,800). 3rd Mr. K. L. AMRIT, 8 Pamnanai Bldg., Strachen Rd., Karachi (80,975).

CALCUTTA AREA. Hidden No. 111,555 1st. Mr. A KORAGA, 38, Nanabhai Lane, Bombay. (111,548). 2nd. Mrs. M. K. KOHINE, 84, Dharrumtala St., Calcutta. (111,719) 3rd Mr K. O. PIGOTT, 12 Loco Quarters, Sitarampur. (111,857)

MADRAS AREA. Hidden No. 95,891. 1st. Mr. S. A. SUBRAMANIAM, 75, Ramaswami St., Madras. (95,852) 2nd. Mrs. K. SOUNDARARAJ, 13, Ganapathy Mudali St., Pudupet, Madras (95,846). 3rd. Mr. B. PINTO, Oriental Tile Works, Mangalore (95,844).

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WHEN we say that a child has a cold, we mean that the *air-passages* in his nose, throat, and chest are sore, inflamed, and clogged. So the way to stop his misery is to bring relief direct to these air-passages.

Medicines that are swallowed go, of course, to the stomach, not to the air-passages. At best, they are slow and indirect. They may upset a child's digestion, just when he needs all his strength.

Today's children can escape dangers of "dosing"

Fortunately, the modern way of treating colds is external, safe—and brings relief direct to the air-passages. All you need do is rub the child's throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub.

Relief begins at once —in two ways

The warmth of the body immediately releases VapoRub's healing, medicinal vapours which are breathed in, 18 times a minute, all through the nose, throat, and lungs. At the same time, VapoRub works through the skin like a poultice, makes the child feel warm and comfortable, as it draws out tightness and pain and helps the inhaled vapours to break up the cold.

Breaks up most colds in one night

The child feels better at once as irritation is soothed, phlegm loosened, coughing relieved. Breathing easily, he sleeps in comfort while VapoRub's poultice and vapour actions go on working for hours. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over.

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Money-lenders' Deputation Waits On Latthe

POONA, August 11.

A deputation of moneylenders of Gujarat and Maharashtra, headed by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai of Ahmedabad, waited on the Hon Mr A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister of Bombay, to place before him their view-point on the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill.

It is understood that the deputationists, who numbered about thirty, urged the Minister to so amend the clauses of the Bill relating to the charging of interest at six per cent and nine per cent as not to have retrospective effect on the payments already made.

Mr. Latthe promised them consideration of their view-point.—United Press.

BULLET WHICH THROWS LONG FLAME

Australian Invention Sold Abroad

MELBOURNE, Victoria, (By Air Mail.)

A new anti-aircraft incendiary bullet with "extraordinary" powers, was described by Major-General W. A. Coxen in a speech at dinner given here by the directors and shareholders of Pomeroy Holdings Pty. Lt., to Mr. John Pomeroy, the Australian inventor of the bullet.

According to Major-General Coxen, the bullet pierces armour-plating and on impact gives forth a flame two to three feet long and more than six inches wide and then bursts into many pieces.

The bullet was rejected by the Australian Government but under an agreement arranged by the United States War Department with an American armaments firm, it will be manufactured under patents in 40 countries.

Mr. Pomeroy, it was stated, invented an anti-Zeppelin bullet during the Great War, for the rights of which the British Government paid £50,000.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE
HIS HIGHNESS THE

at the opening of the Thippagondanahalli Water Supply remarked:

"I shall be turning on a stream that will carry to the City an ever increasing supply of health and prosperity."

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“PREPARING COUNTRY FOR COMING STRUGGLE”

Bose On “Forward Bloc's” Programme

“WRONG TO SAY THAT THEY SUPPORT GANDHIAN POLICY”

CUTTACK, August 10.

"It is altogether wrong to say that the Forward Bloc supports the Gandhian policy and programme. Being an integral part of the Congress, the Forward Bloc has to abide by the policy and programme of the Congress," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose replying to certain questions put to him by the "United Press" representative.

Right v. Left

Q: Don't you think that the Congress would be divided if a Left Bloc is established in the Congress?

A: The Forward Bloc or the Left Consolidation Committee has come into existence long after the consolidation of the rightist elements in the Congress under the aegis of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. When the Right has been already formed and consolidated, it is our duty to consolidate ourselves. If we do not do so, we shall weaken the Congress still further. When Left Consolidation takes place we shall be able to influence the Congress and convert the majority in the Congress to our point of view. We shall then achieve real and effective unity within the Congress. Left Consolidation is a stepping stone towards national unity. Leftists were working in harmony with the Rightists as long as the latter were prepared for co-operation. But when the Rightists declared that joint action was no longer possible, then the Leftists had to resolve to organise themselves, otherwise they would have completely extinguished themselves.

Q: Don't you think it has been possible for you to influence the Congressmen more in your programme in the capacity of Rashtrapati and also as a prominent Congress leader?

A: As long as there was hope of co-operation between the two wings of the Congress, I could further the common cause by functioning as President. But when the Right Wing resolved to non-co-operate with the Left and demanded a homogeneous cabinet, I could not usefully continue as President. If I had continued as President, I would have been forced to function as an agent of the Right Wing.

Q: If the Leftists are conscious that the country is prepared for struggle why do they not start Satyagraha on their own responsibility?

LEFTISTS TASK

A: The Leftists have a three fold task before them. Firstly, Left consolidation; secondly, converting the Congress to their point of view and achieving real unity, and thirdly, resumption of the national struggle with the united strength of the Congress. Leftists hope and believe that the Congress will, in the near future, adopt their policy and programme. Consequently they should resume the national struggle after they have won the Congress over to their policy and programme.

Q: It is said that the Forward Bloc is only an organisation to oppose the present Congress leadership and also contended that it is not a Leftist Party as it supports Gandhian policy and programme. Some people feel that the Forward Bloc has not put forward any concrete programme of work before the country. What is the immediate programme which the Forward Bloc wants to concentrate upon?

A: The Forward Bloc does not oppose any individual or group in the Congress for the sake of opposition. The Bloc has a clear cut programme and endeavours to work it to the best of its ability. If any difficulties or obstacles appear in its path they will have to be combated out of sheer necessity. But if the present leadership accept the Bloc's programme and take steps to resume the national struggle the members of the Bloc will be only too glad to work under them and to follow their lead.

Whether the Forward Bloc is Leftist institution or not will be clear from the programme of the Bloc. It is altogether wrong to say that it supports the Gandhian policy and programme. Being an integral part of the Congress, the Forward Bloc has to abide by the policy and programme of the Congress and not by the Gandhian policy and programme. But while abiding by the policy and programme of the Congress it wants to see the programme worked with a revolutionary mentality, and it wants to persuade the Congress to accept a more radical programme.

FORWARD BLOC'S PROGRAMME

I am sorry that it is still said that the Bloc has no definite programme. The Constitution and programme were adopted at the All-India Conference of the Forward Bloc held in Bombay in June last. They have since been published in the press and also in book form. An examination of the programme will show that the Forward Bloc stands for a new and supplementary programme of a radical nature. At the same time the Bloc wants to work with a revolutionary mentality the present Congress programme in so far as it is of a beneficial character. All the items in the programme of the Bloc have as their objective—"preparing the country for the coming struggle."

Q: Why did you not join the Congress Socialist Party and why did you find the necessity of forming the Forward Bloc? There is a certain section who believe that it would have been possible for you to correct the leadership if it is wanting in any respect by your dynamic personality and bold exposition of policy and programme thus paving the way for radicalising the Congress.

FRIENDLY TO C.S.P.

A. My attitude towards the Congress Socialist Party was first defined in my book "The Indian Struggle". It was defined later in my presidential address at the Haripura Congress held last year I have always been friendly to the C.S.P.

At the Haripura Congress I stated in my address that the role of the C.S.P. in the Congress should be left-wing role. The C.S.P. in my view have taken the lead in rallying all the Left elements in the Congress on the basis of a common minimum programme. This should have been done by the C.S.P. on its own initiative. After the Haripura Congress when the idea of a Left Bloc was mooted out, another opportunity presented itself to the C.S.P. For a time it looked as if the C.S.P. leaders would take a leading part in building up the Left Bloc—but later on they changed their mind. Thus the Left Bloc came into existence without the help of the C.S.P. In the meantime, the Tripuri Congress had been held and you know very well what role the C.S.P. had played there. If the C.S.P. had worked along the right lines, it would have found numerous recruits by now. But how can you expect people to join when they do not agree with the policy and tactics of the C.S.P.? This remark applies to myself as well thought in 1937 after my release from internment I was prepared to join the C.S.P.—United Press

RELEASE OF BENGAL POLITICALS

M. N. Roy's Letter To Congress President

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. M. N. Roy, in the course of a letter to the Congress President on the question of release of political prisoners, says:—

"We are sure that the Congress Working Committee is going to discuss the question of the release of political prisoners.

Voicing the well considered opinion of a growingly large number of Congressmen throughout the country, we respectfully suggest that, the Working Committee should make a categorical declaration of its decision to apply the whole power of the Congress for securing the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners throughout the country. Of course, the contemplated action will take place only, if the Bengal prisoners are not released after the expiry of two months. We are of the opinion that nothing more drastic need be done than a declaration by the Congress Working Committee to the same effect as done by Congress Ministries with reference to the Rajkot affair, namely, that, should the popular demand for the release of political prisoners be still resisted, it will be difficult for Congressmen to remain in office. There is no conceivable reason for not making such a declaration.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUQ MINISTRY.

"We further beg to suggest that meanwhile, negotiations be taken up with the Bengal Ministry on the basis of the offer already made by yourself as well as by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. No Ministry composed of elected representatives can altogether afford to disregard a popular demand. It can be reasonably assumed that, assured of an unconditional support by the Congress party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Huq Ministry, perhaps with the exception of some of its individual members, will be glad to be rid of its dependance upon the European Group. If the Bengal Congress leaders are anxious to save the lives of the political prisoners by securing their release without further delay, they should be prepared to pay the price of supporting the Huq Ministry unconditionally. The President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has already declared the readiness to do so. With the sanction and authority of the All-India Working Committee, that offer should be repeated. This policy, attempted on the back-ground of the situation to be created by a declaration by the Working Committee as suggested above, can be confidently expected to bear fruit. Not only will the political prisoners be released, but a great improvement will take place incidentally in the political life of Bengal.

"We earnestly hope all these considerations will carry some weight in the deliberations of the Working Committee."—A. P.

REFORMING LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 20)

groaning under its crushing burden. I submit that this problem can be satisfactorily solved. It is possible to secure equitable distribution of the burden if the land revenue system is based on the following three principles:—

(1) The state should levy only a nominal tax on all uneconomic holdings of 5 acres and less;

(2) The land revenue should be steeply graded and the basis for graduation should be the extent of area and

(3) The quality of land and the crops grown.

The ownership of land should vest in the community. The State which is supposed to represent the community must have the right to levy nominal tax on all holdings as an indication of its proprietory rights over all land as such. All taxes must be graded. A tax which is not graded is unjust since it distributes its burden inequitably. The capacity of a peasant to bear the burden of land revenue increases with the increase in the extent of his holding.

A tax which bears no relation to the capacity of the tax-payer to pay is not just. Assuming that the value of the gross produce from an acre of land is Rs. 35|-, the value of the produce from two acres of land would be Rs. 70. A peasant with two acres of land to cultivate therefore, ought to pay land revenue at a higher rate than one with only an acre at his disposal. The proposition that the holders of irrigated land and land in which profitable money-crops are grown ought to pay a special tax needs no argument in its support.

The principle objection to the introduction of radical alterations in the existing land revenue system of Bombay is that such a course will result in a loss of revenue to the state which it can ill-afford to bear. The scheme of assessing land revenue on sound principles suggested by me below will show that the above objection can be adequately met. My scheme has the advantage of exempting, for all practical purposes, the uneconomic holdings from the burden of revenue and distributing the burden in an equitable manner without reducing the income of the State

I give below in a tabular form a rough outline of the scheme only to indicate that there is a sound basis on which land revenue can be assessed in conformity with the fundamental principles of taxation.

Holdings.	No. of acres (Khalsa).	Rate of Land Revenue.	Total Land Revenue.
Upto 5 acres	11,28,732 (No. of Holders).	As. 4 per holding.	2,82,183
Over 5 and upto 15 acres.	52,15,722 Acres.	„ 8 „ acre.	26,07,861
Over 15 and upto 25 acres.	41,44,209 „	„ 12 „ „	31,08,156-12
Over 25 and upto 100 acres.	80,02,769 „	Rs. 1 „ „	80,02,769
Over 100 and upto 500 acres.	27,45,127 „	Rs. 2 „ „	54,90,254
Over 500 acres.	6,27,037 „	„ 4 „ „	25,08,146
			2,19,99,371-12

	No. of acres.	Rate of additional Land Revenue.	
Irrigated Land	1,106,000	Rs. 3 per acre	33,18,000
Sugar Cane	84,000	„ „ „ „	2,52,000
Tobacco	145,000	„ „ „ „	4,35,000
Cotton	3,714,000	Rs. 2 „ „	74,28,000
			1,14,33,000

DADABHOY NOWROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Appeal For Contributions To Perpetuate Memory Of 'G. O. M.'

At the 15th Annual General meeting of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association, the Annual Report was adopted and the following committee was elected:—

President:—Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw Adenvala, Kt. (Since deceased)

Vice President:—Sir J. B. Bomon Behram, Kt., Mr. Beram Karanjia, Mr. V. C. Setalvad.

Hon. Treasurer:— Mr. F. J. Ginvala.

Hon. Gen. Secretary and Editor: Miss B. B. Hirjikhorshed.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. K. J. Dubash, Miss P. N Nariman.

Members:—Prof. A. S. Kalapesi, Mr. R. B. Patel, Mr. V. R. Bhende, Mr. L. E. Kavarana.

Co-opted Members:— Mr. A. K. Munshi, Mr. N. D. Adenvalla, and Major S. R. Bamji

The Association has a proud record of perpetuating the memory of India's great patriot Dadabhoy Nowroji by conducting more than 200 reading rooms and two free dispensaries in the villages of the Presidency. This work of the Association for the uplift of poor ignorant villages is indeed unique and praiseworthy and a right memorial to Loke-Rakhshi Dadabhoy who dedicated his life for the emancipation of Indian masses. The Association appeal to the public-spirited citizens to join the Association and give their mite to perpetuate the memory of the Father of Indian Swaraj Movement. The Ordinary membership fee for the year is Re. 1/- and life-membership fee is Rs. 31/-. For further particulars apply to Mr. K. J. Dubash, Jt. Hon. Secretary, 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

"Indian Express" writes:—

The Bombay Government seem to be receding a little from the draconian attitude that distinguished the ban they had imposed on certain newspapers associated with the agitation against the urban immovable property tax, and Mr. Munshi speaks of it now not so much with pride as with plaintive defensiveness "Now that the crisis is practically over", he states, "the authorities concerned are considering an alteration of that part of the order which imposes the ban". Mr. Munshi's announcement is welcome, but not so his assumption that while the crisis lasted the ban could be justified. It is precisely on occasions of crisis that the character of Governments as of individuals is tested and no merit can attach to high-flown professions of liberality or rectitude that take flight the moment they are confronted with circumstances trying their quality. Nobody would be disappointed if reactionary Governments indulge in reactionary policies. It is when parties pledged to fight reactionary policies themselves begin to initiate and justify them when they attain responsibility that disappointment, along with a certain resentment, ensues, and public confidence in the integrity of such parties is badly shaken. The Bombay ban against newspapers is on a par with the bolstering up of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in Madras and is intrinsically incapable of being rationally defended. To learn by mistakes is the way to improvement in administration and there should be no squeamishness in the matter of owning blunders on the part of any Congress Ministry.

LAHORE. Aug. 10—The Punjab Government have sanctioned remissions of 'abiana' (Deter tax) and land revenue to the extent of about Rs. 6,00,000 on account of the damage done by hailstorms to rabi crops of 1938-39.

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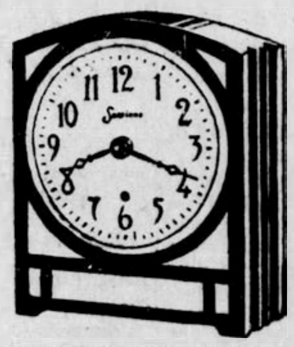

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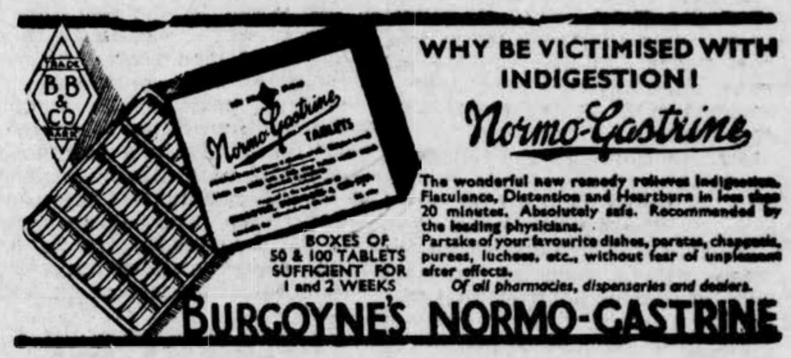
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CALCUTTA

JAPANESE IMPERIL SUBLIME CULTURE OF EAST

Dr. Kung On Japanese Brutalities In China

SANTINIKETAN (By Mail)

The following is an English translation of the letter to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore from Dr. H. H. Kung, President of Executive Yuang and Concurrent Minister of Finance, Chinese National Government:—

I take this opportunity to ask Prof. Tan-Yun-Shan, who is shortly returning to India, to convey to you my deepest regards and heartfelt gratitude.

Your noble voice vindicating peace and justice and your valued message to my people have both given us no end of courage and inspiration.

Our people in China have the same instinctive regard for peace and equity as you have in India. It would, therefore, be easy for you to imagine the amount of provocation that has compelled us to-day to take up armed resistance against the militarist aggression of Japan.

JAPANESE BRUTALITIES

The inhuman brutalities of Japanese soldiers begger all description. Not only have they violated the territorial integrity of China and encroached upon the rights and freedom of the Chinese, they have also, at the very same time, imperilled the sublime culture of the East, betrayed the great spirit of Asia and menaced the peace and security of the whole world. Realising, as we do, our full responsibility to our own race as well as to the world we will not lay down our arms until the ruthless aggressors are driven out of China.

It is true that the Japanese have succeeded in occupying several of our big towns and cities. But contrary to their expectations, our desire and strength of fight back have increased in equal proportion. And now we are confident that the ultimate victory will be ours.

INDO-CHINESE BOND

No two countries in the world have been so intimately connected to each other as India and China. Their cultural bond is as strong to-day as it was in the past. Much of this revival in our cultural relationship is due to your laudable guidance and noble effort. We fully realize and admire the sincerity of your friendship to us in our hour of trial. Let me assure you of our earnest desire to co-operate with you in your endeavours to promote the culture of the Orient.—A. P.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Calcutta Police Carry Away I. F. A. Shield

(By Looker-On)

Most surprising things do happen in sport sometimes, as in every walk of life. Two of the least fancied teams in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament managed to reach its final round, leaving all the brilliant stars on the way. When the tournament began last month you could have forecasted that the Calcutta Police one of the lowly teams of the local League, would carry away the Blue Riband of Indian Football and the Customs, another Cotton-runger would miss it so narrowly in the final match. Many people had expected the Mohun Bagan, after they had so magnificently won the League Championship, to score the double. But the favourites sadly disappointed their numerous followers by going down to the Aryans in the replay. The Mohun Bagans have always been such an uncertain team!

CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION

It is true the Police were in the finals only a couple of years ago and the Customs have been there as many as four times previously. They have always been the "Shock" sides of Calcutta football. Many a time they have overhauled some of the finest combinations in the Tournament and more often than nor they have succumbed to only mediocre sides. That is the sort of reputation the Police and the Customs have built up for themselves. Nonetheless, they are great fighting teams and thoroughly deserve the splendid success which have crowned their efforts They have shown to the world that with confidence and determination one can achieve a thing which may seem apparently beyond his reach.

STALEMATE CONTINUES

The stalemate in Calcutta football still continues. There is no doubt that the absence of three of the most popular sides in Bengal, namely, Mahomedan Sporting, East Bengal and Kalighat who are still under suspension, robbed the Shield a good deal of its interest. The recalcitrant clubs are still adamant, despite strong persuasions from all quarters. It is hoped that with the close of the socer season in Calcutta the question would be taken up again by well-wishers of Bengal football who should spare no pains to bring about a rapprochement between the parties concerned. I am sure everybody will agree that the prestige of the controlling body must be upheld and discipline maintained at all costs. Otherwise, sport would not be sport. It will be something akin to guerrilla warfare where all rules of a clean and fair fight are held in abeyance.

RULE 33 IGNORED

What about Rule 33, everybody asks. It is as dead as a doormat, I should think. In Calcutta, at any rate, they have put it on the shelf long ago. Now I hear that most of the Bangalore players who were playing in Calcutta for the Mahomedan Sporting and others, will be playing in Bombay for the Bangalore teams. If they do, it will be a clear violation of this rule which forbids inter-provincial transfers during the season. Evidently the provincial associations, at least the most influential among them, have made up their minds to give their obnoxious rule a decent burial. It would have been preferable if all of them had authorised the President of the All-India Football Federation to suspend the rule this year, pending suitable alterations at the next annual general meeting. But most of them, it appears, are indifferent towards the subject. It is only those, who are deeply concerned over it, will have to make a move.

W.I.F.A.'S DUTY

If the W.I.F.A. allows the Calcutta players to play for Bangalore, in contravention of Rule 33 I fail to understand why they should prevent local players to play for two teams at the same time but in two different tournaments. If they allow our local players to do so even at this late stage, they will earn the gratitude of many players and clubs who are handicapped in this respect. Let there be no differentiation between the local and up-country players. If the latter are permitted to break the rule, I do not see any reason why the former should be penalised for it. There should be one kind of treatment for all. May I therefore suggest to the W. I. F. A. to relax their rule in this respect and help the local players and clubs, as they should be? After all then their duty lies more with their own constituents than with others.

County Cricket

INNINGS VICTORY FOR WORCESTER AND MIDDLESEX

Several Fixtures Produce Decisive Results

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The following are the results of First Class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

WORCESTERSHIRE v. SUSSEX.

Worcester won by an innings and 63 runs.

Sussex 62 and 172 (Griffiths 57, Martin 5 for 64, Howorth 4 for 58).

Worcester 297 for 3 declared.

SURREY v. HAMPSHIRE.

Match abandoned. There was no play to-day as the wicket was saturated.

Hampshire 233.

Surrey 99 for 2.

KENT v. MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex won by an innings and 64 runs.

Middlesex 358.

Kent 138 (Allen 6 for 46) and following on 156 (Ames 89, Peebles 4 for 46).

SOMERSETSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Notts won by 97 runs.

Notts 111 and 154 for 5 declared (Hardstaff 75).

Somerset 72 and 96 (Butler 6 for 17).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

Derby won on the first innings.

Northants 169 and 208 for 8. (Brookes 101 not out).

Derby 199 for 6 declared.

LANCASHIRE v. ESSEX.

Match was drawn.

Essex 289 for 8 declared.

Lancashire 83 for two.

There was no play before lunch at Manchester after which the crowd was admitted free. Griffith batted for an hour hitting one 6 and 10 fours. Martin and Howorth varied the flight and spinning of the ball cleverly. Hardstaff in a brilliant innings of 85 minutes hit one 6 and 9 fours.

LEICESTERSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

Yorks won by 97 runs.

Yorkshire 155 and 134 for 3 declared (Hutton 56 not out).

Leicester 89 and 103 (Johnson 5 for 16).

WARWICKSHIRE v. WEST INDIES.

Match was drawn.

West Indies 225 and 112 for 4 declared.

Warwick 130 (Santall 54, Clarke 5 for 57, Grant 4 for 43) and 100 for 5.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN.

Glamorgan won by 6 wickets.

Gloucester 223 for 7 declared and 128 for 3 declared. (Hammond 73 not out).

Glamorgan 235 for 7 declared (Smart 101 not out) and 120 for 4 (Smart 67 not out).

Health Of Indian Army

Hospital Admissions Drop: Progress Of Child Welfare Work

There was a reduction in hospital admissions compared with 1936 (a good year) of 14.3 per 1,000 for British and 37.0 per 1,000 for Indian troops, according to Volume II of the Annual Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1937, compiled by the Director, Medical Services in India. The admission ratios appear to have been falling since 1920, the figure for 1937 being the lowest. There was also a drop in the average constantly sick, death and invaliding rates

But even these figures are not considered satisfactory according to modern standards. They are almost exactly double those for troops in the United Kingdom.

The reasons are partly climatic and partly due to the more primitive methods of sanitation, particularly conservancy, available not only for the army itself but more especially for the civilian population in close contact with and surrounding the army. Education, money and time are the three main factors concerned, given that the will exists gradually to progress up to modern standards.

The six principal causes of admission to hospital were malaria, cellulitis, tonsillitis, gonorrhoea, dysentery and sandfly fever: whereas the principal causes of death were injuries and infectious diseases.

An encouraging feature of the past few years has been the reduction in incidence of such preventable diseases as malaria and the enteric fevers.

LOWEST YET RECORDED

The malaria incidence, 44.5 per 1,000, in spite of a temporary increase of 20 per 1,000 in Western Command, is the lowest yet recorded and is nearly down to one-third of the rate for 1933. This decrease was general over all Commands and applied almost equally to fresh and relapse cases.

Climatic conditions were favourable, but the reduction is said to be largely due to the systematic and untiring anti-malarial work carried out in all military stations, even in the Waziristan Operations, and the method of treatment with atebrin (with sometimes initial doses of quinine) and plasmoquine which have been tested out in recent years in military hospitals and which now constitute the standard military method. Large sums are spent annually on anti-malarial work in military cantonments tor permanent works, anti-larval measures and insecticidal spraying of barracks and quarters.

Similar work in the adjoining civil areas is of course essential for effective results. Co-operation between civil and military authorities is growing by way of Joint Committees. Spraying has been increasingly adopted with success, and protection by means of a new ointment, carried in special containers, and a new pattern bivouac net, was ensured for field service conditions in Waziristan.

For British troops the admission rate regarding enteric group of fevers was well below the low record of 1934 and less than half that of 1936. For the first time no cases occurred amongst British troops with less than one year's service in India. In Indian troops the incidence was not quite so low as in 1936, although less than half the admission rate for 1934, a record year at that time. Local epidemics of severe enteric fevers amongst the civil population were reported in many parts of India.

PREVALENCE OF DYSENTERY

The group of preventable diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and colitis, showed no signs of decrease from a case incidence of about 42 per 1,000. Many hygiene officers are of the opinion that the proximity of insanitary bazaar areas to troops lines is responsible for the prevalence of this group of fly-borne diseases.

Venereal diseases showed a distinct tendency to rise. The conclusion is drawn that early treatment rooms are not being correctly used. The treatment of gonorrhoea with the sulphonamide group of drugs became extensive and successful.

Modern barracks, new chlorinating or chloraminating plants for water supplies, swimming baths, methods of conservancy, Joint Sanitary Boards, rat campaigns, ice factories, mineral water factories, dairies and hygiene inspections are all discussed in relation to the health of the army.

The principal causes of admission among Indian troops were—Malaria 97.9, local injuries 51.8, minor septic diseases 31.4, pharyngitis 16.1, bronchitis 12.6 and dysentery 12.4 per 1,000 respectively. Pulmonary tuberculosis was once again the commonest cause of invaliding (1.46 per 1,000); and combined tubercular diseases accounted for 163 invalids as against 334 for other diseases or one-third of the total. The incidence of pneumonia remained at about the same level, but the death rate dropped steadily from 1.06 per 1,000 in 1931 to 0.34.

Amongst followers, malaria, bronchitis and venereal diseases were the most prevalent while pneumonia at 1.35 per 1,000 was the commonest cause of death.

Milk supplies of Indian troops are slowly improving and Government dairy supplies are steadily gaining a place in Indian units.

About 25,553 recruits were examined with a rejection rate of 35.73 per cent. The commonest causes of rejection were: Malaria 2.41 per cent., trachoma 5.86 per cent., disordered action of the heart 4.16 per cent., valvular disease of the heart 1.34 per cent., otitis media 2.62 per cent., and defective vision 1.91 per cent.

There are 54 military anti-rabic treatment centres none being opened where civilian centres already exist. Civilians are treated at military centres. Small stocks of vaccine are maintained at all centres, supplies being replenished from the Pasteur Institutes. Treatment was given to 1,209 British and 370 Indian personnel. There were four British cases and one Indian case of hydrophobia.

CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare work has been increasing for several years. It is becoming more and more valued by the Indian soldier and is now regarded as a necessity. At centres and at family hospitals difficulties of caste and even religion are disappearing rapidly. Funds are provided by contributions from the Indian soldiers, and from unit funds, subscriptions from officers and their wives, grants from Army Headquarters and the Red Cross. Medical Officers and personnel give time and supervision free.

Eighty centres are in existence. In all 18 lady sub-assistant surgeons and one male sub-assistant surgeon and a few civilian lady doctor are employed. Nurses and health workers are employed in all stations. Treatment forms a prominent feature of the work in addition to the more normal routine welfare work. There is a constant demand from many stations for provision of family hospitals.

The report gives numerous tables giving details of health, sickness, invaliding and deaths for all ranks and classes and contains a special report on the Waziristan Operations.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RADIO PLAYWRIGHTS

Over fifty writers and actors from Wales, and others from the BBC's North, Midland, and West of England Regions, are attending a Summer School for radio playwrights and actors that is being held by the BBC at Harlech College, North Wales.

Divided into three groups—English-speaking, Welsh-speaking and actors—the 'students' attend lectures and demonstrations given by members of the London and Welsh staffs of the Corporation.

The school has come into being as a result of the Welsh staff's belief that there is much creative talent in Wales that might be trained and drawn upon for the purposes of broadcasting. Directors of other BBC Regional centres became interested in the idea, and arranged for some of their writers to attend the school. Each 'student' pays £2 5s. to cover the cost of board and lodging.

Known in Wales as 'the working-men's college' Harlech College is situated on the heights of one of North Wales's most famous towns, overlooking the wide sweep of Cardigan Bay.

M. C. C. Tour

James Langridge Declines Invitation

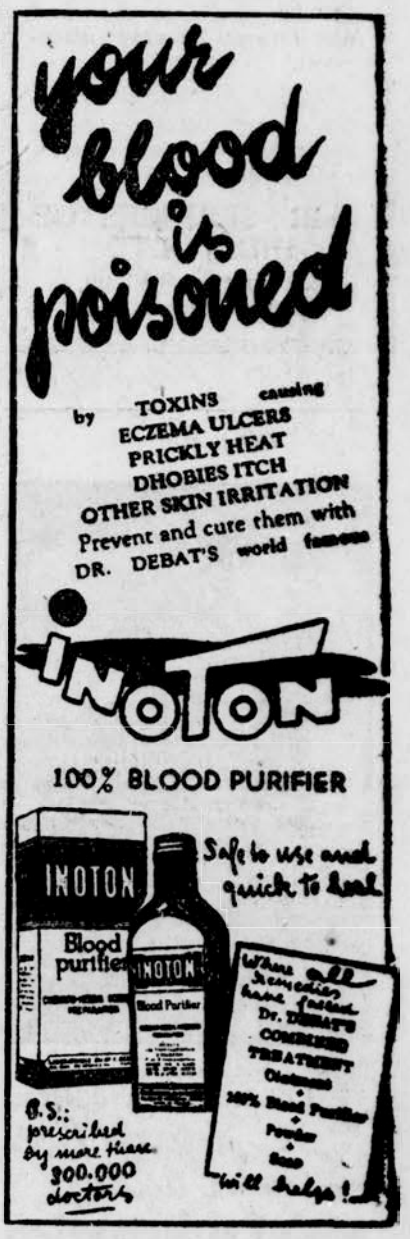
LONDON, August 11.

James Langridge interviewed by Reuter said that he was declining the Marylebone Cricket Club's invitation to tour India as he wished to keep the coaching engagement in South Africa which he had already accepted.—Reuter.

RACING MOTORIST RAISES OWN RECORD

BONNEVILLE (Salt Flats), Aug. 10.

Utahab Jenkins, an American racing motorist, raised, to-day his own fifty miles record from 170.27 miles per hour to 174.2 miles.—Reuter.



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Local Badminton

B.P.A.O. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Mrs. Kania In Women's Singles Final

Mrs. K. H. Kania easily disposed of Miss J. C. Mehta in the remaining semi-final of the Women's Singles in the B.P.A.O. Badminton Championships played on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Court last evening. The winner thus qualified to meet Mrs. J. S. Noguer for final honours in the events—the match to be played along with the Men's Singles Final and the Mixed Doubles Final to-morrow evening on the same court as mentioned above. Following are the complete results of Friday's matches in the Junior's and Senior's events:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

Junior's Events

Master Constantine Fernandes beat Master Doland Brown 1-15. 15-8, 15-11.

R. Rodricks beat Master J. Kenneth Pereira 15-9, 13-7.

Mrs. Kania's Triumph

Mrs. K. H. Kania beat Miss J. C. Mehta 11-1, 11-6.

G. D. Mugve and G. D. Patwardhan beat R. Sen and A. Dyer 15-8, 15-2.

John Pinto and Fred Suares beat V. N. Iyer and K. S. Shete. W. O.

Mrs. Bobb and Mr. E. V. Bobb beat Miss P. de Lima and B. I. Jacob 15-7, 15-9.

Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and G. D. Patwardhan beat Mrs. J. S. Noguer and P. G. Goregaonkar 15-10, 15-2.

To-day's Programme

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

5-30 p.m. Boy's Singles Final

Master Constantine Fernandes versus Master R. Rodricks.

6 p.m. Girl's Singles Final

Miss Jer B. Sabavala versus Miss Patricia Roberts.

6-30 p.m. Women's Doubles Final.

Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and Mrs. P. Nariman versus Mrs. K. H. Kania and Mrs. J. S. Noguer.

7 p.m. Men's Doubles Final.

V. N. Iyer and K. S. Shete versus D. G. Mugve and G. D. Patwardhan.

Sunday's Programme

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

6 p.m. Men's Singles Final.

Mr. G. D. Patwardhan versus D. G. Mugve.

6-30 p.m. Women's Singles Final.

Mrs. J. S. Noguer versus Mrs. Kania.

7 p.m. Mixed Doubles Final

Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and G. D. Patwardhan versus Miss P. de Lime and B. I. Jacob.

7-30 p.m. Distribution Of Prizes.

'Doing More To Cripple Tennis Enterprise Than Help It'

Ulyss Rogers On 'Grandmotherly' Restrictions And Interferences Of L. T. A

Ulyss Rogers, writing in the "Daily Express" says:—

There is no doubt that the Lawn Tennis Association, by grandmotherly restrictions and interferences, are doing more to cripple lawn tennis enterprise than to help it.

Tournament difficulties are enough without the bother of keeping account for the inspection of the L.T.A.

Yet now hard pressure has been brought to bear, and every penny has to be accounted for, lest some may have gone in expenses to the players.

Little Attention To Players

Towns where tournaments are held—and there are 130 meetings this season—are anxious to encourage these events for they bring visitors. The Hard Courts tournament was held annually at Bournemouth, now it regards the move to Brighten next year as a great loss.

This goes to show what little attention to the player is given by the L.T.A. A protest was drawn up and signed by about fifty players, but when sent to the L.T.A. it was just acknowledged and there was an end to it.

Whether the tournament will be better at Brighton or not remains to be seen. How more favourable the one than the other I will not hazard to write, but the protest signatories have said that at least their appeal should have been considered.

Health And Good Conduct

Some one has asked: Will the L.T.A. next control the hosts and hostesses who in future will entertain players, now that hotel expenses cannot be paid for them. It is suggested that a committee should inspect each home.

Similarly a certificate of health and good conduct should be given for each player. Hosts are undertaking great responsibilities.

Some tennis guests begin to think they have rights. One I heard of in southern England, after a week of hospitality, went without a word of thanks.

FENDER MAKES INTERESTING POINT FOR 'STUMPERS'

P. G. H. Fender, the former Surrey skipper, has provoked interesting discussion among stumpers by a point that he made in a recent broadcast. Fender claimed that a cricketer who has to spot the googly every time, in order to do a workmanlike job with the big mits, ought not to be deceived by the bogey ball when he's batting. More than one googly bowler, however usually disguises 'the wrong un' so well that he always warns the wicketkeeper with a 'preliminary' signal when he intends to bowl it.

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AT THE DOCTOR'S
YES, THIS WAKING UP TIRED INDICATES NIGHT STARVATION. YOU'RE USING UP ENERGY IN HEART-BEATS, BREATHING AND OTHER MUSCULAR ACTIONS WHILE YOU SLEEP, AND YOU MUST REPLACE IT. TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT, AND YOUR VITALITY WILL SOON COME BACK.
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YOUR REPORTS ARE FULL OF DRIVE, CHAUDRI. HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GROUP OF DISTRICTS FROM HERE?
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Assama Maru	5 Oct.	12 Oct.
Tatuta Maru		2 Nov.
Kamakura Maru	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Asama Maru	6 Dec.	14 Dec.
Tatuta Maru	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	......	25 Jan.
Asama Maru	14 Feb.	22 Feb.
Tatuta Maru	28 February	7 March

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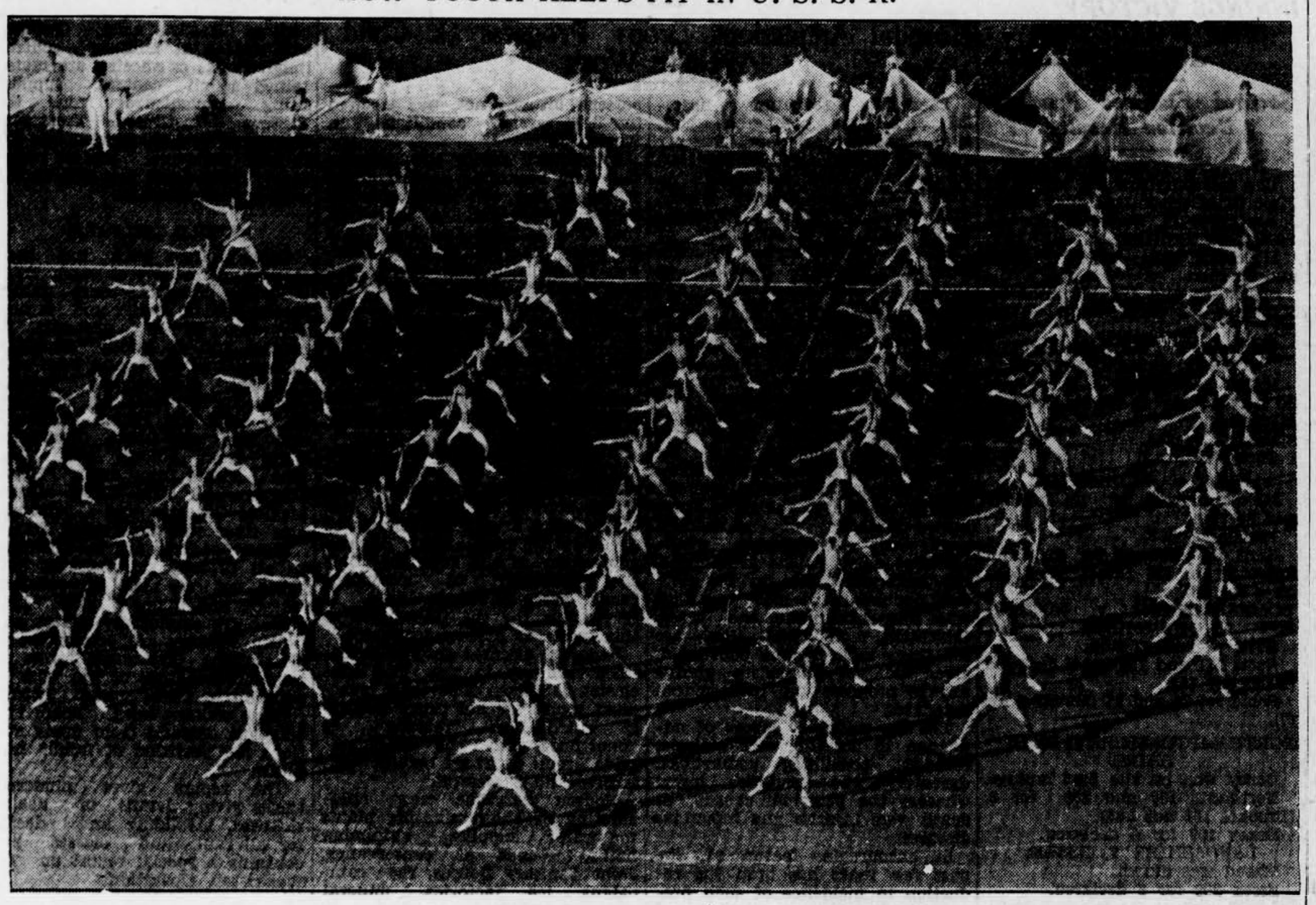

Red youths stage a physical culture display in Moscow.

ROVERS CUP

Railwaymen's Cup Of Sorrow

Own Custodian Converts Seeming Victory Into Defeat!

Wiltshires Distinctly Lucky To Force Issue With Dramatic Last Minute Goal

WILTSHIRES - - - - - - 4
(Cheverley 3, Earl)
B. B. & C. I. RLY. - - - - - - 3
(McHugh 2, Dean)

Washe, the soldiers' left-winger courageously 'crawling' on all fours to beat Davies, the opposing right-anchor in a race to reach the ball—lying invitingly couple of feet before an empty 'charge'—Lodrick the Railwaymen's custodian being 'mobbed' after the game and made to pass through an 'archway' of 'booes' and 'jeers'—Mr. Fagle doing some positively commendable work with the whistle—these were the 'tit-bits' of the second round encounter in the All-India Rovers Tournament, between the Wiltshires (Bangalore) runners-ups in the recent Meakin Cup Championships and the B. B. & C. I. Rly.—played on the Cooperage ground last evening.

In a game which will long be remembered for what must without the least exaggeration be described as one of the worst instances of a goal-keeper cruelly letting down a side—the military team flattered themselves and exasperated the hundreds of supporters of the Railwaymen—by snatching, what would have been on the run of the day's play, a well-deserved 'cup' of victory literally from the lips of the civilian combination—with a dramatic last minute 'odd goal in seven.'

Railwaymen On Top

The Wiltshires have undoubtedly done great 'things' in the past on the soccer field and are quite capable of doing greater things in future—in fact as a well-balanced band of neat and clever performers they can rightly claim a prominent place in the forefront of military Soccer teams in India.

Conceding all this and further the obvious fact that the Wilts were hopelessly off colour in their last evening's encounter—the truth still remains that the soldiers on this particular occasion were—for the major part of the game relegated by the Railwaymen to the position of 'second-fiddlers.'

The civilians played throughout in a courageous, militant vein, individually and collectively, setting a fast pace right from the initial kick-off and never for a moment 'relaxing' their unmistakable enthusiasm. But unfortunately, they were up against apparently unbeatable odds. And these 'apparently unbeatable odds' summed up in a nutshell the precise role which Lodrick, the Railway's custodian had 'decided' to play—of his game's 'accord' or in the grips of an incurable attack of jitters.

Wilts' Early Lead

Positively—three of the four goals he let in would have been 'strawberries' for even the 'averagest' of our local custodians.

Their unfortunate and very much undeserved defeat must have rightly caused the Railway a lot of heart-bearing—but it has certainly taught them a great lesson for the future. "You cannot afford to shove in any 'apology for a 'leather-swinger' between the upwrights and get away with it." That ramshackle piece of neurasthenic flash had no business to apex a 'class' side—as the Railway undoubtedly proved themselves to be—in a 'class' Tournament. The game itself—apart from the stray amusing 'punctuations' already described—was not on the whole productive of much exhillarating Soccer - even though the civilians worked wonderfully hard throughout the sixty minutes. The soldiers took an early lead—through a 'surprise' goal scored by Earl in the 3rd minute of play—the military spear-head simply rushing in with the ball into the net after having pulled Lodrick out and beaten him in the race to get back to the latter's charge (1-0). The civilians however, not only equalised in the very next minute through Dean but 12 minutes later actually took the lead as the result of McHugh connecting perfectly with a fine right wing pass (2-1).

Davies And Dadoo Shine

The soldiers tried hard to level up but Davies, Dean (left anchor) and Dadoo manfully 'held' the Railway fortress—enabling their team to cross over with an encouraging one-goal lead. On resumption the game took a more eventful turn with the Wilts going all out for the equalizer and the Railway defenders doing their utmost to frustrate the soldiers' more dangerous attempts. However Cheverley made capital out of the opposing 'alleged-to-be-custodian' and scoring twice in rapid succession—in the 12th and 13th minute respectively recaptured the lead for the Bangalore team (3-2). The civilians, however, were in no mood for taking things lying down and eleven minutes later retaliated through their spearhead who again connected beautifully with a magnificent centre by Woodcock to take Maisey completely on the wrong side, (3-3).

Scrap mid-field exchanges and aimless end-to-end ball-swinging now followed for the next few minutes till just almost on the spur of the final whistle Cheverley—helped again by his 'dependable' chum Lodrick—the civilians' custodian—put into an empty goal from close range—bagging a dramatic last-minute victory for the soldiers and incidentally performing his own 'hat-trick.'

Result

WILTSHIRES - - 4
B. B. & C. I. RLY. - - 3

The Teams Were

WILTSHIRES—Maisey, Norris and Grubb, Stevens, Nutland and Brown, Cheverley, Osborne, Earl, Timothy and Washe.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.—Lodrick, Davies and Dean, Foote, Dadoo and Abdul Rashid, Woodcock, Dean, McHugh, Howard and O. Lodrick.

REFEREE.—Mr. Eagle.

To-day's Match: Rovers Cup

(COOPERAGE)
SECOND ROUND
5-45 p.m
Bangalore Blues
vs.
S. Lancs.

Selections For To-day's Races

Loch Ness Is A Likely Winner

By "SENEX"

A good field will start for the Ascot Plate. Loch Ness and Field Marshal look like fighting out the issue. I have a slight preference for the former who has been giving all-round satisfaction on the track.

2-30 p.m. The Lohagaon Plate, Div. III 6 Furlongs.
DAHMAN FADHIL 1
AZIZA 2
BURGESS 3

3-0 p.m. The Sirur Plate, Div. I 5 Furlongs.
WINSTON 1
EASTERN PRIDE 2
TWINE 3

3-30 p.m. The Lohagaon Plate, Div. I 6 Furlongs.
SEVENTH HEAVEN 1
WHEEL OF FORTUNE 2
PRINCE HILAL 3

4-0 p.m. The Sirur Plate, Div. II 5 Furlongs.
HARBOUR LIGHT 1
PRATAP 2
BALLERINA 3

4-30 p.m. The Brisbane Plate, 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
ROSE OF PERSIA II 1
ROYAL TASK 2
PASSIFLORA II 3

5-0 p.m. The Childwickbury Handicap, 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
MR. PIP 1
MERIDIAN BOY 2
VIJAYKUMARI II 3

5-30 p.m. The Ascot Plate, 1 Mi
LOCH NESS 1
FIELD MARSHAL 2
KNIGHT JILL 3

6-0 p.m. The Lohagaon Plate, Div. II 6 Furlongs.
DAHMAN SURI 1
SARKHAT HAMYAR 2
MANIK PRASAD 3

MR. PIP.
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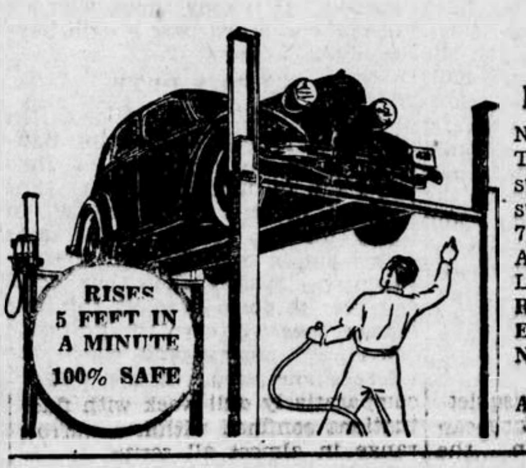

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Abundant Supply Of Short-Term Funds

BEAR COVERING IN SILVER

Share Bazar Dull With Narrow Fluctuations

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

MONEY.

The supply of funds on the short-term money market was abundant during the week under review and the call money rate was quoted at 1/2 to 1/3 per cent. per annum. Fixed deposit rates were quoted at 3/4 to 1 per cent. for three months and 1 to 1-1/2 per cent. for six months.

A statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India made up to 4th August 1939 reveals an increase of Rs. 215.83 lakhs in the active note circulation, while the ratio of gold plus sterling assets to total liabilities is fractionally down to 48.398 per cent. Bankers' Deposits show a considerable decline of Rs. 236.22 lakhs, while Government Deposits and Other Deposits are down by Rs. 83.72 lakhs and Rs. 3.29 lakhs respectively. Government have further repaid Rs. 118 lakhs against their Ways and Means borrowings, bringing the total under this head to Rs. 67 lakhs. Balances held abroad are down by Rs. 22.45 lakhs to Rs. 3,37 crores and the Bank's holding of Rupee Coin has increased by Rs. 40.72 lakhs.

The weekly return of the Imperial Bank of India made upto 4th August 1939 shows a small increase of Rs. 61.11 lakhs in Advances and a decline of Rs. 26.87 lakhs in Deposits. The Investment Portfolio has increased by Rs. 158.64 lakhs, while the Bank's Cash holding has decreased by Rs. 247.84 lakhs to Rs. 17.05 cores.

Total applications for three months' Government of India Treasury Bills aggregated Rs. 2.60 crores, whereof Rs. 1 1/4 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-15-3 per cent. per annum as against Rs. 0-14-7 last week. Three months' intermediates sold during the week amounted to Rs. 1.80 crores.

GILT-EDGED.

In the absence of any disquieting news regarding the European political situation, prices in the gilt-edged section gradually improved upto mid-week. At the close, however, reports about German troop movements in Eastern Europe brought down prices to the opening level. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 97-4 and gradually improved to Rs. 97-10, but declined at the close to Rs. 97-4. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock, on the other hand, was maintained at £83-3/4 throughout the week. Amongst dated bonds, there was good inquiry for medium and long-dated loans and business was reported in 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 100-2, in 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 110-11 and in 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 115-14. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 98-6. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 102-6 and 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan at Rs. 97-12. 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 104-1, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 107-5 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 103-14. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan remained static at Rs. 114-1.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady but dull throughout the week. Sellers of spot T. T. quoted 1s. 5-29/32d. with buyers at 1s. 5-15/16d. Some business in connection with export of gold was reported and some showing of merchandise export bills was also in evidence.

Amongst the foreign exchanges in London, the sterling/dollar cross-rate was pegged by the Control at 468.13 cents. On some continental bidding of forward dollars, the premium on three months' forward delivery widened from 1.69 to 1.98 cents at the close. Fluctuations in the sterling/franc rate ranged between 176.69 and 176.71 francs to the pound sterling, while the discount on three months' forward francs narrowed from frs. 0.26 to frs 0.075. The guilder fluctuated between 8.79-7/8 and 8.77-3/8 and the belga moved between 27.55-7/8 and 27.55-3/4, while the lira was practically pegged at 89.02. The Shanghai dollar depreciated to 3-1/2d., whilst the yen was unchanged at 1s. 2d. throughout the week.

GOLD.

The local price of gold ruled a shade quiet during the week on continued firmness in the rupee/sterling exchange, but fluctuations were confined to a very narrow range. Spot gold declined from the opening level of Rs. 37-1-9 to Rs. 37-1-6 at the close. Gold for delivery during September and October settlements was quoted at level rates with spot. Some business in connection with export was put through, while the Reserve Bank of India is estimated to have purchased—ounces during the week. Sovereign were quoted at Rs. 23-9-6 per coin. In London, the price of the metal declined from 148s. 6-1/2d to 148s. 6d., but improved and closed at 148s. 6-1/2d., while the premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity ranged between 1d. and 1/2d. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, whilst arrivals from upcountry average 15,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake averages 1,500 tolas. Gold bullion and coins worth Rs. 5,799 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Chitral" is valued at Rs. 15,86,537. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 37-1-9 and Rs. 37-1-6 for spot, September and October settlements.

SILVER.

Silver ruled steady during the period under report on continued bear-covering and the spot price improved from the opening level of Rs. 45-3 to Rs. 45-15-6 at the close. September settlement silver was quoted at a discount of six annas under spot, while October settlement stood at a similar discount under September settlement. In London, spot silver gradually improved from 16-11/16d. to 17d. at the close, while the discount on two months' forward delivery, after narrowing from 3/8d. to 5/16d., widened at the close to 7/16d. Stocks of silver in the local market are estimated at about 2,900 bars, while the daily offtake averages 230 bars. Silver coins to the value of 3,000 were imported during the week, while 1,667 bars have also been imported. Yesterday's arrivals are valued at £30,930, whilst silver worth £15,400 is on waters. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 45-15-6 and Rs. 45-2 for spot, Rs. 45-9-6 and Rs. 44-12 for September settlement and Rs. 45-3-6 and Rs. 44-7 for October settlementt.

SHARES

The share market experienced a comparatively dull week with fluctuations confined within a narrow range in almost all scrips.

In the steel group, Tata Iron and Steed Ordinaries ranged between Rs. 275-8 and Rs. 283, whilst deferreds fluctuated between Rs. 1,315 and Rs. 1,353-12, closing at Rs. 282 and Rs. 1,337-8 respectively. Mill shares after being a bit easier mid-week, were almost static; Bombay Dyeings, after declining from Rs. 707-8 to Rs. 695 mid-week, recovered and closed at Rs. 703-12. Centuries likewise declined from Rs. 193-8 to Rs. 189, Central Indias from Rs. 195 to Rs. 190 and Colaba Lands from Rs. 105-8 to Rs. 102, but reacted and closed better at Rs. 195-8, Rs. 195 and Rs. 107 Gokaks moved between Rs. 125 and Rs. 127, while Kohinoors, after touching Rs. 205, made considerable leeway at Rs. 210 at the close. New Greats were done at rates varying between Rs. 165 and Rs. 171. Hydro-Electric shares were a bit steady in sympathy with gilt-edged; Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 1,451-4 to Rs. 1,460, Tata Powers from Rs. 1,270 to Rs. 1,280, whilst Bombay Trams and Tata Hydros were well maintained around Rs. 129-8 and Rs. 154 throughout. Bank shares were steady except Central Banks which declined at the close. Bank of Indias were quoted at Rs. 144, whilst Central Banks declined from Rs. 35-2 to Rs. 34-6 at the finish; Imperial Banks were done at Rs. 1,535 for Fully Paids and at Rs. 380 for Partly Paids. Amongst Railway scrips, Ahmed. Prantij issues were in good request at Rs. 1,005, whilst Tapti Valleys changed hands at Rs. 782-8. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements were fairly active with a large turnover. Opening at Rs. 122-8, the quotation improved to Rs. 124-4 and after dropping to Rs. 120, closed steadier at Rs. 122-8. Bombay Burmas shed over 12 points to Rs. 450, but closed higher at Rs. 457, whilst Belapurs showed a sagging tendency, the quotation declining to Rs. 171 as against the opening rate of Rs. 173. Scindia Steams were fairly steady at Rs. 17-3 and New Indias at Rs. 38.

HESSIANS

The price of hessians improved from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-8 but relapsed and closed at Rs. 8-7, whilst jute shares ruled easier at the opening and after a brief spell of steadiness, closed quiet.

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 95 October 96 December 96

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 109 October 109 1/2 December 109 1/2

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 137 October 137 December 138

Yarn No. 40s August 208 October 208 December 208

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 11.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	97/7
4 per cent 1960-70	110/12
5 per cent 1945-55	114
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	143/8
Central Bank	34/6
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial Bank P.P	380
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	330
Ambica	192/8
Arun	175
Arvind	950
Asok	155
Bharatkhand Textiles	1780
Bombay Dyeing	702/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	508/2
Central India	195
Century	195
Colaba	106/4
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	126/4
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	170
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	210
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	62/8
Morarji	110
Mysore	80
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	170/10
Raipur	550
Rajnagar	134/6
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68/8
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	64/6
Swadeshi	189/6
Vishnu	1000
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/12
Tata Power Ord.	1272/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	144/6
Ajmer Electrics	10/11
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	129/6
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	375
Associated Cements	122 4
Belapur	170/10
Bombay Burma New	165/10
Bombay Burma Old	456 4
Bombay Steam	251/4
Bombay Telephone	58
Br B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/6
Dalmia Cement	10/4
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	24/6
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	74/4
Rohtas Industries	19/10
Scindia Steam	17/3
Shivrajpur	31/8
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/4
Tata Oil	34/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	281/8
Tata Steel Defd	1337/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	48/8
Hukumchand	1/11
Kamarhatty	453
Kankanarrah	340
Lawrence	320
Reliance	52

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 4th August 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,57,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		88,42,25,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		5,25,000
Sundries		44,91,000
	Rupees	100,12,41,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	47,36,68,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,55,000	48,33,23,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	8,13,74,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	19,96,27,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,28,02,000	32,38,03,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,25,000
Dead Stock		1,87,04,000
Sundries		43,02,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	12,79,25,000	
Balances with other Banks	4,26,59,000	17,05,84,000
	Rupees	100,12,41,000

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers	24-7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Oct-Dec. sellers	24

INCREASE IN WORLD TRADE DURING MAY

The July number of the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics states that in May last the gold value of world trade was over 10 per cent higher than in April and almost 4 per cent higher than in May 1938, although gold prices were considerably lower than a year ago. This is the first time since 1937 that the value of trade has exceeded the figures of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Between April and May, Canada increased its exports by 22 1/2 per cent, the United Kingdom by 20. Japan 15, Germany 11 1/2. U.S.A 10 1/2. Belgium 7 1/2 and the Oceanian countries by 7 million old gold dollars. On the import side the increase was 22 millions for the United Kingdom, 18 1/2 for Canada, 12 for Japan and 9 for Germany.

VISIBLE GOLD RESERVES

The total visible gold reserve in the central banks of all countries (with the exception of Spain and the U. S. S. R. for which no figures are available) were 506 million old U.S. gold dollars larger at the end of June than three months earlier. The U.S.A. held 493 million dollars more. France 83 millions, Belgium 13 million and Sweden 8 million. The Bank of England reserve was unchanged while the central bank reserves of the Netherlands and Switzerland decreased by 65 and 25 million gold dollars respectively.

Retrospective figures now published for the gold held by the French Equalisation Fund show an increase of 88 million old gold dollars from 217 millions at the end of December 1938 to 305 millions at the end of February 1939.

The gold in the British Equalisation Fund amounted to 1,023 million old dollars at the end of March.

Of total visible gold reserve including those of the British and French equalisation funds but excluding the reserves of the U. S. S. R. and Spain, the United States held at the end of March 1939 about 38 per cent, France about 12 per cent, the United Kingdom almost 11 per cent, the Netherlands 3 1/2 per cent, Switzerland 2 1/2 per cent and Belgium 2 per cent. These six countries taken together thus accounted for nearly 90 per cent of that world total.

MERCHANT TONNAGE

The total amount of merchant tonnage launched in the world had fallen each quarter since the middle of 1938 In the first 6 months of 1939 only 1,240,000 gross tons were launched, 16 per cent less than in the first and 18 per cent less than in the second half of 1938. With the exception of the United States, Italy and Sweden, all the more important shipbuilding countries participated in this decrease.

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

But tonnage under construction increased nearly 6 per cent between the end of March and the end of June 1939. A remarkable revival took place in Britain and Ireland with an increase over the first quarter of 32 1/2 per cent, in Sweden the increase was 26 per cent, in Norway 14 per cent and in the British Dominions 7 per cent. The increase in Italy was 3 1/2 per cent and in Japan 1 per cent. There was less tonnage under construction in Germany 9 per cent, Denmark and the Netherlands 8 per cent, the U.S.A. 7 per cent, and France 2 per cent. It will be noted that these figures refer to merchant tonnage only.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Aug 10

	This week
Total bullion	£247,100,000
Public deposits	£ 31,800,000
(a) Other deposits	£117,600,000
Government securities	£114,800,000
(b) Other securities	£ 27,500,000
Notes and coin	25,200,000
Notes in circulation	£521,900,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	16.88 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	£ 81,700,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	£ 6,000,000
Total deposits	£149,400,000
Total securities	£142,300,000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Broach J/A highest 159 1/4; lowest 157 7/8; closing 158 3/8

Broach A/M highest 155 3/4; lowest 154 3/4; closing 154 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 147 1/4, lowest 146 1/4; closing 146 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2; lowest 118 3/4; closing 119

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 154 7/8, highest Rs. 155 1/4, lowest Rs. 154 5/8, closed Rs. 154 5/8. Broach J/A closed Rs. 158 1/2.

Burma Corporation Ltd.

DIVIDEND NO. 32.

The Board of Directors have declared out of the profits for the year ended 30th June 1939 a dividend of five annas per share payable on 29th September 1939 to shareholders registered on the 12th August 1939, free of Burman and British Income-taxes.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 10.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£83 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£66 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£92 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£106 1/8
Victory Bonds	£105 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£6 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£74
National Bank of India	£29

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 10.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 5/8

PROHIBITION AND AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

Vaidyas' And Hakims' Appeal To Bombay Govt.

In his appeal to the Bombay Government to exempt Ayurvedic medicine from Prohibition rules, Mr. G. S. Marathe, Consulting Chemist, Sandu Bros., says:

Government have made exception of B. P. spirituous preparations and tinctures, in their prohibition rules. But it is really very funny to find that they ban Ayurvedic preparations which are allied to the B. P. tinctures. They ban the extracts or kadas of aloes, alstoina, cinnamome, while they allow the tinctures of these very drugs unrestricted, even though they contain alcohol which is at times more than six times the quantity contained in the Ayurvedic kadhas. One fails to understand the point behind the ban on these ayurvedic medicines, when the tinctures containing the same drugs are allowed unrestricted. In face of this fact Government cannot legitimately and justifiably put ban on Ayurvedic medicines.

Continuing he stated "It has been ruled that the Ayurvedic medicines could only be sold under the authority of the prescription of a doctor or vaid-registered practitioner. But if we look to the sale of medicines in bazaar we find that only a very small fraction is sold on the basis of the prescriptions while the rest is effected openly on the will and demand of the customer. So one can ask why the customer be hereafter forced to go to a doctor or vaid for a medicine of his choice and which he has found by experience to be useful and effective for his purpose. For a casual sickness or temporary colds and other ailments, etc., nobody goes to a doctor but one tries his own medicines found to be effective."

At the Bombay Presidency Representatives' Conference of Vaidyas and Hakims, Dr. A. Lakshmipathi s[illegible]

"Coming to the question of asavas and aristas, it is a simple matter. The Indian vaidyas stand for prohibition more than all and foremost in the ranks of all. It is he, who preached against the evil of drink and almost rooted it out in this country from the higher class of society, till the commercial policy of the foreign Government revived it most mercilessly to the ruin of the poor and unfortunate labourer. Some English trained doctor who has no religious scruples about it, often shows the way to drink by his own example and by prescribing it as a medicine. Started in small doses, sometimes most innocently, this led the way to the ruin of the family. I am certain that if we place our case before our Ministers, they are sure to understand the difficulties of the village vaidyas and set about to remove them."

"PYGMALION" AT PATHE

(Continued from page 10)

action developing smoothly and convincingly under the brilliant direction of Anthony Asquith and Leslie Howard. The Shaw dialogue is not only witty but natural, the characterizations are shrewd and penetrating.

Leslie Howard is excellent in his role of the cold-blooded phonetics professor, making the character real and human, and a new screen star of rare beauty and distinction has been born in Wendy Hiller, cast as the flower girl. Also outstanding in a superb cast are Wilfrid Lawson and Marie Lohr.

"Pygmalion" is grand entertainment and will make audiences laugh as they have not laughed since the old Chaplin comedies.

On Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at Pathe will be showing "Citadel" the M.-G.-M. picture based on Cronin's famous novel. As the film will be shown for only one morning show, the opportunity may not be missed.

YET ANOTHER "KID"

(Continued from page 10)

has only one great desire in life, and that is to find the mother who left him as a baby on the door-step of the farmer who brought him up. So, the scheming fight manager, played by Pat, provides a mother for Wayne in the person of a raffish old kleptomaniac who in her distant youth had been an actress.

The boy is taken in by the deception, and gratefully proceeds to travel fast up the ladder of fistic success. With the money rolling in, his "mother" takes advantage of the situation to wrest control of Wayne from his manager, who thus sees his clever scheme laying an egg right in his lap. From thereon, there's a succession of rapid-fire, uproarious complications that lead finally to a climatic brawl.

Sample Of Jaipur's Indifference

OVER QUESTION OF SETH JAMNALAL'S HEALTH UNDER DETENTION

Mr. Damodar Das Private Secretary to Seth Bajaj has sent the relevant correspondence that passed between Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, Sethji's son and the Prime Minister.

It might be remembered that an interview was sought with the Prime Minister on the 21st July by Sjt. Kamalnayan Bajaj to which no reply was given till the 22nd evening. Consequently a combined statement by Sjt. Shankarlal Banker and Kamalnayan Bajaj, was issued to the Press. Efforts were made again to acquaint the Prime Minister with the condition of Sethji's health but an interview was refused on the ground that the matters referred to by Mr. K. Bajaj could welll be represented by Seth Bajaj himself.

PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER TO K. BAJAJ.

JAIPUR, 24th July, 1939.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday's date. The matters referred to by you can well be represented by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj himself

I can assure you that any representation he makes will receive the fullest consideration by the Jaipur Government

Yours, truly,
H. J. TODD,
Prime Minister, Jaipur State,
Jaipur.

Mr. K. Bajaj in the course of his letter to Prime Minister says:

I appreciate your assurance that you will give the fullest consideration to representations, if made by my father. but I am constrained to state that the impression I have received from my father in this respect is that scant consideration has been paid to the representations made by him hitherto.

I wonder if you are kept fully informed about the health of my father and the medical treatment that has been provided for him. I understand my father has been suffering from serious pain in the right knee and ankle for some time. A report about this trouble was made by him to the officer in charge while at Mora-sagar as early as middle of April. The Government medical officer at Lalsot used to attend, but he had not any suitable means for proper examination of the trouble. It was only after he was shifted to Jaipur that an X Ray photo was taken on the 17th of May.

NO TREATMENT AVAILABLE.

It was after full one month that the report was shown to father. On the 22nd June there was again a very severe pain in the right knee and father informed the Home Minister that he should be examined by the Chief Medical Officer. It was only on the 23rd June that for the first time after his detention for four and half months the Chief Medical Officer examined him. From the reports submitted to him I find that my father is suffering from Ostio-arthritis. This report also states that the hospital is not in a position to provide for a treatment that would cure this disease. All that is now being done is to give diathermic treatment just to relieve the pain for the time being. This treatment was started on the 24th June and I am told he got a severe burnt on the leg at the third sitting resulting in a wound of the size of the palm of an adult's hand. The wound I saw was after 3 weeks of healing had taken place this incidence I believe is sufficiently serious to merit careful consideration.

I have to point out the other necessity there is for providing a suitable companion for my father. You are aware my father is suffering from high blood pressure and at times he feels giddy. It is therefore necessary that he should have a companion to attend to him. There is also the knee trouble and the serious injury that has been caused to his leg by the diathermic treatment. The wound resulting from the burnt had left him unable to move about for 3 weeks now and may take about the same time more.

My father is now shifted to a place near about Jaipur and that the weather and water is agreeing with his health. I am however sorry to point out that the house is situated in an almost deserted area and reserved for game. This place I have come to know is haunted by wild animals. Traces have also been found of a tiger having entered the compound of the house. This is causing serious anxiety to all of us.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug. 10.

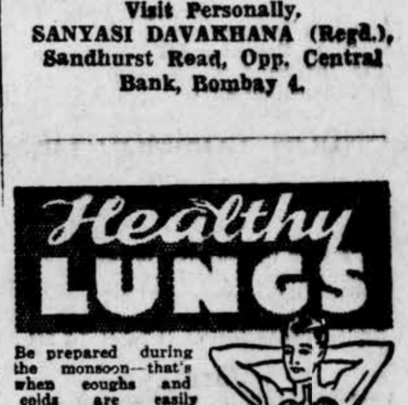
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug sellers	11/3/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton Aug. sellers	12/15/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton Aug. sellers	13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton Aug-Sept. sellers	11/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug-Sept. sellers	10/17/6
Rosario Santa Fe Sept. sellers	17/9
Barletta Russo	unquoted
South Australian	unquoted

"LET US LIVE" COMES TO BANDRA TALKIES

From to-day Bandra Talkies will screen for four days only, Columbia's "Let Us Live" with Maureen O'Sullivan, Henry Fonda and Ralph Bellamy.

The story is based on ordinary people, who suddenly become the focus of a suspicious world. In the story Brick Tennant, a taxi-driver and Mary Roberts, his sweet-heart fall into the most awful mess. Fate plugs them from their obscurity to change their pitiful dreams of modest happiness-to-be into a terror-stricken reality.

The boy and his friend are accused and convicted of murder by the mistaken testimony of eye-witness and by circumstantial evidence appalling in its incrimination. The girl refuses to quit her desperate struggle to convince a hostile world that her sweet-heart is innocent. The story is heart rending one and throws light on the reliability of circumstantial evidence.



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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

Silver Steady In Bombay

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FINISHES THE WEEK WITH A SATISFACTORY NOTE

Sterling Loan Unchanged

BOMBAY, August 11.

NEW YORK COTTON

Prices in New York Cotton Market after early steadiness gave way under local hedge selling and professional pressures. The rate of October closed eight points lower at 8.84.

On the Local Cotton Markets the rate for Broach A.M. closed at Rs. 154-12 and Rs. 159-8 for J.A.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market, there was little bear covering. Speculators bought and sold. Buyers were satisfied. Prices were fixed 1/16 higher. Gold prices remained unchanged.

STOCK EXCHANGES

On the London Stock Exchange, better tendency developed after early hesitation. Wall Street opened irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	8.92
To-day's opening	8.91
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.84
Difference	—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.44
To-day's opening	4.43
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.41
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 158-12
April May 1940	Rs. 154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 11

The New York cotton after early steadiness gave way under professional pressure and local hedging as a result of Liverpool hesitancy.

Trading in October began at 8.91 i.e. one point lower than last closing. Prices eased slightly on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedging and liquidation under which October further fell to 8.88.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 11

The rate for Broach A/M after opening at Rs. 154-12 during the night session closed around the same level. J/A closed at Rs. 159-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 11

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.96/8.95) 8.91/8.91
December (8.78/8.78) 8.72/8.72
January (unquoted) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 11

American October 4.43
American December 4.37
Giza October 6.34
Giza December 6.41

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug 11

TEAS

There were no tea sales to-day.
Indian Pekoe (1 1/4) 1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£20 3/8) £21

Dundee August (£23) £23

Lightning August (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and buyers

Forward October December (8 5/8 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

Linseed La Plata July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 1/16) £12 1/8

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers; 230 sellers) 229 7/8 buyers, 230 sellers.

Lead (£15 15/16 to £16. Barely steady) £15 7/8 to £16

Copper (£49 3/4 to £50 3/4) £49 1/2 to £50 1/2

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 11

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 47 5/8) dol 47 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/8) dol 25 1/2

U S Common New Stock (dol 49 1/8) dol 49

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 11

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and inactive.

Franc opened at 176.71 and remained quiet and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.200
New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.99
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-3 19/32) 0-3 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (17) 17 1/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 11

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "Speculators bought and sold. Little bear covering. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 11

Spot	(17) 17 1/16 + 1/16
Forward	(16 9/16) 16 5/8 + 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug 11

Silver ready	46	0	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45	9	0
Silver Bhadarva	45	4	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	6
Gold Bhadrapad	37	1	3
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

Wheat September	2	15	6
Wheat January	3	3	9
Wheat May	3	4	3
Linseed September	5	3	0
Linseed	4	15	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 11

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 44 1/2. Prices declined on discouraging overseas cables while bearish United States Bureau report further depressed sentiment.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 11

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.64 1/8. Prices improved on scattered local enquiry influenced by steadiness outside with the rate rising to 0.64 5/8.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug 11

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 97-8-6 at 5 p.m.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, August 3, £83 3/4
Friday August 4, £83 3/4
Tuesday, August 8, £83 3/4
Wednesday, August 9, £83 3/4
Thursday, August 10, £83 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 11

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with very little business passing.

Giltedged securities were neglected. Three and half per cent was quoted at 83 3/4 i.e. unchanged from last close.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 3/4) £83 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/4) £109 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 per cent (£96 1/4) £96 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101) £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 3/8) £66 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 5/8) £92 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 7/8) £91 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/8) £105 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-9) 59-9
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (22-3) 22-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-1 1/2) 29-6
Woolworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£19 1/2) £19
Dunlop Rubber (28-9) 28-9
Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/2) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (90) 89-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Common Deferred (18-6) 18-6
Distillers (96-6) 96-6
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-3) 30-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52) dol 52
Indian Iron (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-6
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-6) 27-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£10 7/8) £11
East Rand Proprietors (48-9) 48-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15) £15
Associated Portland Cement (70-4 1/2) 70
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Associated Portland Cement (70) 0
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (72-6) 71-10 1/2
Burma Oil (68-9) 68-9
Mexican Eagle (7-3) 7-0
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£33 7/8) £33 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 1/2) £30 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def. (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£13) £13 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£113 3/4) £113 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£71) £71

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 11

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 44 3/8d. for October position to-day, while yesterday's closing was 44 7/8d.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 10.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 1/16
Amsterdam	8.77 1/16
Brussels	27.55 7/8
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.72 3/4
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.39 5/8
Oslo	19.90 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Satisfactory Note

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 11

The Stock Exchange finished the week generally on a satisfactory note, largely owing to the steady tone imparted by the absence of surprises in Herr Foerster's Danzig speech. The news of a prominent Amsterdam Bank's application to suspend payments caused a temporary nervousness which was dissipated immediately it was known that no serious repercussions were likely.

On foreign exchanges, pressure against sterling from the continent on fears that heavy seasonal trade payments to America will entail a cheaper pound in terms of dollar necessitated official intervention in both Spot and Forward markets.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Aug 11

Jutes: There was practically nothing fresh to report in these and prices remained almost unchanged at yesterday's levels. The volume of business was also very meagre. Coals: Not much interest was noticed in this section and business was almost nil Teas were more or less neglected. Miscellaneous revealed no fresh feature. Speculative issues ruled steady. Other industrials did not show much importance. Government securities were steady The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 97/13; 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/6; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/14; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 110/14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/14; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 110/10 small lot; 3 per cent C P loan 1952 98/10 small odd lot; 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1952 98/10 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 109.

Cotton: Cawnpore Textiles 3/6.

Coals: Bengal 296/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 13; Burra Dhemo 3/1; Auction Equitable 30/12; Bhurriladih 10/7; Rewa 20/8; Satpukuria and Asansol annas 9; Union 28/11.

Jutes: Empire 22/1 small lot; Hooghly pref 16/4; Howrah 48/2; Hukumchand 1/8; Pref 18; India 263/8; New Central 277.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/5 c div; Bisra Stone Lime 90/8: Indian Copper 1/9; Dalmia Cement ord 10/12; Pref 94; Reliance Firebricks 6/4; Bengal Telephone ord 18; Hukumchand Steel ord 5/10; Indian Iron and Steel 24/6; Kumardhubi Eng ordy 2/6 small odd lot; Steel Corpn ord 12/3; Bararee Coke 16/4; Balmer Lawrie 263; B. I. Corpn ord 2/8; Calcutta Trams 16/10; Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref 106/8; Indian Rubber Manufacturing 19/12 small lot; Rohtas Industries ord 20; British Burma Petrol 3/6; Bengal Timber 157; Bengal Paper ord 69; Borooah Timber 13/12 small lot; India Genl Navgn ord 89/8 small lot;

Teas: Murphulani ord 2/4; New Dooars 819/8 c div; Namburnadi 4 odd lot.

Debenture: 3 per cent 1937/62 Calcutta Improvement Trust 96/2.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Madras, Aug 11

There was great activity in Government securities with good demand for Mysore Government loans. There was limited enquiry for Planting Shares and Bank shares were neglected

3 per cent 1951-54 G I loan Rs. 100/1; 3 per cent 1941 G I loan Rs. 102/8/6; 3 per cent 1963-65 G I loan Rs. 97/9/6; 3 1/2 per cent Govt paper Rs. 97/8 small lot; 97/9 18th Aug; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 G I loan Rs. 103/14 small lot 104/2; 4 per cent 1960/70 G I loan Rs. 110/15 odd lots; 5 per cent 1945/55 G I loan Rs. 113/14; 4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Rs. 112/8; 6 1/4 per cent 1940 Mysore Rs. 104/4/6; 6 1/2 per cent 1941/51 Mysore Rs. 109/4 small lot; 3 per cent 1959 Madras Rs. 98/2; Reserve Bank of India shares Rs. 109/12. Cochin Malabar Estates Rs. 4/8 C. D. Cochin Rubber Rs. 9/14 small lot. Kalasa Tea Rs. 3/8. Cottanad Plantations ordy Rs. 2/1. Midland Rubbers Rs. 2/13, Hubli Elecs Rs. 49/4. Tata Steel Defds Rs. 1,340.

MAHATMA'S INVITATION TO PRESSMEN

Make Every Village As Beautiful As Shegaon

WARDHAGANJ, August 11.

While the Working Committee is busy with its activities, people of all shades from Ministers to humble workers are congregating at Wardha. Mahatma Gandhi, although he attends the deliberations of the Committee for about three hours in the afternoon, daily, he is carrying on his usual activities in the peaceful surroundings of Shegaon.

Accosted by the press representatives during the morning walk to-day, Mahatma Gandhi refused to be drawn to politics observing with a smile that he left Federation and other State problems for the Working Committee to consider. He is, however, optimistic about the Hindu-Muslim unity which, he said, was bound to come.

"Have you seen round my place", he asked with some pride and wondered why intelligent youngmen wasted time in towns instead of settling in villages, which they could make clean and as beautiful as Shegaon.—United Press.

WARDHA'S ACTION AGAINST BOSE

(Continued from page 1)

taken note of the indiscipline of many other Congressmen including responsible officials and it has refrained from taking any action as the members acted under the inspiration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The Working Committee, however, leaves it open to the Provincial organisations to take action if they think it necessary for the proper observance of discipline and especially if the offending members do not express regret for their indiscipline. The Committee further empowers the President to take disciplinary action against such members who, instead of expressing regret for their conduct of indiscipline, persist in it".—A. P.

BOSE'S WIRE TO RAJEN BABU

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, it is understood, sent a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad requesting that the working Committee should not arrive at any decision 'exparte' before the B.P.C.C. messenger reaches Wardha.—United Press.

Bengal Congress Papers Sent To Wardha

CALCUTTA, August 11.

All the papers wanted by the Congress President in connection with the complaint about the invalidity of the requisition meeting of the B. P. C. C. on July 26, are being sent to Wardha with Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. by this evening's Bombay Mail.

The papers include a list of the names of 541 members of the B. P. C. C., the original of the requisition to convene the meeting of July 26, signed by about 154 members, including Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and 530 certificates of posting of the notice of the meeting. The notice was sent to eleven members by peons.—A.P.

APPEAL TO UNION GOVT.

WARDHA, August 11.

The Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution on South Africa:—

"The Working Committee congratulates the passive resisters in South Africa on their restraint in staying action in the hope of an honourable settlement.

The Working Committee appeals to the Union Government not to put Indian settlers in South Africa to a severe test of suffering for the sake of merely retaining elementary rights which were twice guaranteed to them. Should, however, all attempts at an honourable settlement fail, the Working Committee assures the passive resisters that the whole of India will support them in their struggle.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA

The Working Committee is expected to conclude its present session to-morrow evening.

Among the subjects for consideration to-morrow are the Prohibition programmes of the different Provincial Governments and it is expected that particular reference will be made to the launching of Prohibition in Bombay City.

A resolution touching Temple Entry in South India may also be passed.

A reply from the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to the Working Committee's telegram calling for certain details regarding July 26th meeting of the B. P. C. C. is expected to-morrow evening and it is stated that if it does not come in time, the President will be authorised to decide the question.

Gandhiji is expected to join in to-morrow afternoon's sitting".—A. P.

Late Leader Of Assam

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 11.

The Working Committee condoled the death of Mr. T. R. Phookan who led Assam in the struggle for national freedom.—United Press.

All-India Spinners' Association

WARDHAGANJ, August 11.

A meeting of the All India Spinners' Association will be held to-morrow.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi viewed with dissatisfaction the expenditure in holding the exhibition in connection with the last session of the Congress, and the Association, therefore, has decided to have the Budget of the next exhibition approved by Mahatmaji.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 11

N Y Kaisha ss Terukuni Maru of 7156 reg tons Captain Y Okuno arrived from Hamburg via Antwerp, London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain C L Collings arrived from Otaru via Japan China Ports, Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N ss Gurna of 3228 reg tons, Captain A Russell arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo and Cochin, with rice, timber and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain K Kurata arrived from Karachi with passengers, cotton iron and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Benares of 6712 reg tons, Captain L Nicoll arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead, Marseilles, Port Said and Port Sudan with passengers and general cargo.

F F Campbell ss President Monroe of 6195 reg tons, Captain K M Graham arrived from New York via American Ports, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Sumatra of 2934 reg tons, Captain T Fillippini sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Silverbeech of 3324 reg tons, Captain G A Reay sailed for San Francisco via Alleppey, Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Manila with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain E Lee sailed for Kobe via Sabang and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Terukuni Maru of 7156 reg tons, Captain Y Okuno sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-8-1939.

S S Borneo Maru (O S K) for Penang, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Bangalore (M M) for Colombo Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Thermaikoo (L D) for Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 11

3 Soudan 3477 London 12-8 M M
4 Terukuni Maru 7156 Colombo 11-8 N Y Kaisha
5 Sumatra 3934 Persian Gulf 11-8 L Triestino
6 Alipore 3241 Kobe 11-8 M M
8 Lichtenfels 4594 Antwerp 13-8 L Edwards
9 Nagato Maru 4325 Singapore 12-8 N Y Kaisha
12 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 12-8 L Edwards
13 Drachenfels 3879 Cochin 12-8 L Edwards
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 16-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaganga 3080 Calcutta 13-8 Scindia S N
7 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 11-8 Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

U/E Gurna 3228 Rangoon 16-8 M M
F Stanwold 603 Karachi N F J Mackintosh
H Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam
M Kalmarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Bangalore 12-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 15-8-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 11-8-39 K Nixon
Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 14-8-39 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Abbekerk 21-8-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Hoegh Silvercloud 14-8-39 Volkart Bros
Saunavind 20-8-39 Volkart Bros.
Haughton Hall 13-8-39 M M
City of Johannesburg 12-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 24-8-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Himalaya 12-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Carso 14-8-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuhuku Maru 23-8-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Terukuni Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 11-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Toyama Maru 14-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Viterlock 20-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 10-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 15-8-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Varsova 12-8-39 M M
Uhenfels 15-8-39 L Triestino
Bamora 12-8-39 M M
FROM MARMAGOA
Wartenfels 13-8-39 L Edward
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Gogra 17-8-39 M M
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalavihar 13-8-39 Scindia S N
Cranfield 17-8-39 M M
El Hind 15-8-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Corfu 19-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Drachenfels 12-8-39 L Edwards
Litchtenfels 13-8-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 13-8-39 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 14-8-39 F F Campbell.
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Carignano 10-8-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 12-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 15-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 15-8-39 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 23-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Sumatra Maru 19-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 16-8-39 M M
Varsova 17-8-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalaganga 13-8-39 Scindia S N
Carso 15-8-39 L Triestino
FOR RANGOON
Gurna 16-8-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 22-8-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
City of Benares 18-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 21-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 12-8-39 L Edwards
Toyama Maru 17-8-39 N Y Kaisha
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Sumatra 9-8-39
S S Bhadravati 10-8-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 75 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India) 6400 bags gr nut seed J Ramchandar; 660 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 300 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

For Glasgow: 671 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 671 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1485 bags mussoor Ralli Bros.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg: 1347 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 39 bags gum S Dharshi; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji.

For Hamburg option Northern ports: 2260 bags gr nut oil cake meal The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 50 bags metal slags Dadbhawalla and Dadbhawalla; 41 bags flea seed D Dwarkadas.

For Stockholm: 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora.

For Copenhagen: 36 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini.

For Port of Spain (Trinidad): 12 bs ctn grey pcegoods A Virji.

For Beyrouth: 22 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Amsterdam: 134 bags gum N Muljee.

IMPORTS

S S City of Norwich Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 80 drums liquid pitch; 119 cases machinery; 75 cases brake fluid; 500 d/bags steel keys; 101 cases ctn pcegoods; 422 drums sodium sulphide; 53 bales wool tops; 160 bales old newspapers; 174 bundles stl bars; 100 pcs sau e'ware; 90 pkgs tom ketchup; 100 bdls y m sheets; 100 loose pneum motor car covers; 190 cases quaker oats; 242 cts suspension insulators; 500 cases lubg oil; 290 loose pneum covers; 75 cases soap powder; 64 bundles brass rods and section; 95 cts pottery anchors; 386 coils steel wire; 49 lse steel tyres; 48 drums zinc chloride; 210 lse asbestos cement pipes; 300 bundles black steel sheet middles; 41 lse lavatories; 100 lse c i cwisterns; 42 casks syrup; 531 bundles tubes; 177 lse tubes; 267 drums bleaching powder; 2100 bags bicarb soda; 1841 bags soda ash; 68 cases colours; 467 drums caustic soda; 46 d/bags broken tiles.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

Ahmedabad, Aug 11

Ambika Rs. 191; Clico 307; Jubilee 169; Marsdan 62; Monograme 33; Ordinary 281/0.

Assam Premier Sees Governor

SHILLONG, August 11.

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam, had a 45-minute talk with the Governor to-day at 2-30 p. m.

The Assam Cabinet met in the morning and held important discussions lasting for three hours.—United Press.

THE SELLING ANGLE

"A name will often make or mar the popularity of a flower." says a newspaper.

It tells how, some years ago, "Marshal Foch" had record sales in France, but was almost unsaleable in Germany.

Then someone renamed it "Adolf Hitler," and "it proves the most popular and profitable bloom of the season."

It pays to "Nazicise."

Judges and magistrates should be chosen according to the development of their skulls. Mr. W. A. Narbeth told the British Phrenological Society in a lecture on "Phrenology in the Law Courts."

Mightn't there be a risk of letting justice down with a bump?

Moderate Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton

AMERICAN MARKETS UNDER INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN UNCERTAINTIES

Weather Favourable Over Cotton Belt

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The New York cotton market was under the influence of European uncertainties with a disposition to hold off pending further developments with weather favourable and traders watching the course of the tropical disturbance very closely.

The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices advanced on price fixing, Liverpool and Bombay buying and lightness of hedge selling but reacted in local and professional selling and scattered liquidation on the easiness of securities which met with moderate trade support.

At the opening October was quoted 3 points up at 8.96 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and October declined to 8.88 which was the lowest level. The market closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 9.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 9.08c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.46. The market was very quiet but responded to steadiness of Bombay and there was continental support with offerings very light. Later on there was hedging in October and Bombay buying in March. The undertone was uncertain in European unsettlement. The market closed unchanged to 4 points up. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures advanced 6 points and Uppers closed 1 to 2 points up. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular. Sakels declined 10 to 11 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 1 to 2 points.

BID FOR 4D. LEVEL.

With the recent supporting action of July covering finished in New York, the market there has proved more sensitive to liquidation; in addition the market has had to absorb some early hedge selling from Texas. Weather conditions over the entire belt have shown a decided improvement, and with poor advices from Bombay attracting straddle selling the market here during the past week has shown a downward tendency.

HEAVY HEDGING

Hedging of outsiders has also been heavy. Support has been restricted to buying orders at limits, and the usual day to day trade demands. At the time of writing prices show a decline on the week of nearly 1/4. per lb. Spot basis in America is easier, and freer offering of actual have caused a distinct weakening of near positions in relation to distants and a further narrowing of straddle differences with New York, October and December in the latter market actually selling over Liverpool.

Definite news is still awaited about the export subsidy. Many operators are now inclined to the belief that a high rate will be fixed for this to begin with, so as to get cotton moving freely. It is announced that the 1940 cotton acreage plans will be the same as 1939.

Spinners have now fixed cotton well ahead into new crop. This will tend to reduce support when the hedging season begins.

LOST MARKETS.

I think America at long last is anxious to try and regain her lost export trade, and I think prices will gradually move towards the 4d. level.

In Egyptian, the slow decline in Alexandria has attracted some buying on narrower straddle differences. The publication of the acreage figures showing 1,624,817 feddans against 1,783,911, was considered mildly bullish, as the reduction was greater than expected. With trade-fixing the market has shown a further slight widening over American for both Giza and Uppers.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	8.96+03
N. Y. October Lowest (12-45 p.m.)	8.88—05
Liverpool October Highest	4.47+03
Liverpool October Lowest	4.43—01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "New contract effective fifteenth likely trade 25 over old when can purchase new distants ten over old. Advise transferring."

(2) "Market quiet awaiting developments."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—

1 Cotton hedge selling light but demand slow easier trend other commodities discouraging buyers sellers cautiously watching weather crop developments.

2. European situation restricting activity weather more favourable moderate fixing on buyers call business situation improving.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta an dCo., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Beneficial rain in Texas, Oklahoma offset low Government estimate, trade awaiting crop movement and more definite idea size.

New York.—Trading new cotton contracts basis middling 15/16 commences 15th August, present open contracts become old styly.

New York.—Further liquidation absorbed by trade and foreign buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

October	8.92—01
December	8.72—01
January	8.59—02
March	8.50
May	8.32—02
July	8.16—02
Middling spot	9.47—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

October	9&02—01
December	8.82
January	8.69
Middling spot	9.08

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 10.

11 a.m. Ranges.	
October	8.91/8.91
December	8.71/8.71
March	8.49/8.49
Noon Call.	
October	8.92
December	8.72
March	8.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	4.67
September	4.53
October	4.44
November	4.39+03
December	4.39+03
January	4.38+03
February	4.38+03
March	4.39+04
April	4.39+04
May	4.39+04
June	4.37+03
July	4.36+03
October	4.35+04
January	4.37+04
March	4.38+04
May	4.39+04
Middling spot	5.23+03
11-12 a.m. quotations	
October	4.45
January	4.57

INDIAN WHEAT CROP

Final 1939:	
Acreage	35,289,000 acres.
Yield	9,927,000 tons
May 1939:	
Acreage	34,692,000 acres.
Yield	9,765,000 tons.
Final 1938:	
Acreage	35,640,000 acres.
Yield	10,764,000 tons.

U. S. A. WHEAT CROP

(IN MILLION BUSHELS.)

Winter wheat 1st Aug 1939 551; 1st July 1939 538; Final 1938 687; Average 1927-36 576.

Spring wheat 1st Aug 1939 180; 1st July 1939 179; Final 1938 244; Average 1927-36 206.

Total 1st Aug 1939 731, 1st July 1939 717; Final 1938 931; Average 1927/36 752.

Linseed 1st Aug 1939 15.8; 1st July 1939 15.4; Final 1938 8.2; Average 1927-36 13.8

LONDON SUGAR

London Aug. 10.

December	6s 1 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 10

September	1.56
November	1.92
January	1.89
March	1.32

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 11

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 8 0
SHIPMENT:—	
August September	5 5 6
October December	5 8 0
January March	5 8 6

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.50+2.
October	6.33+6.
November	6.38+6.
January	6.45+6.
March	6.49+6.
May	6.43—1.
July	6.57+6.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.79+1.
October	5.57+2.
November	5.57+2.
January	5.59+1.
March	5.62+1.
May	5.65+2.
July	5.67+2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 10.

SAKELS.	
November	12.31—10.
January	12.33—11.
March	12.43
ASHMOUNI.	
August	9.18+1.
October	9.53+2.
December	9.60+2.
February	9.65+2.
April	9.73+2.
GIZA.	
November	11.34+5.
January	11.46+5.
March	11.61+3.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 11

To-day 1,150 bales were tendered against Broach J/A delivery. Total tenders now amount 12,750 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Every day that passes, increases anxieties for cotton crop and now it seems that India will not be able to grow normal crop even if we get copious rains from now.

This state is bound to harden prices of our cotton and will be over world level, and will restrict normal exports. Local stocks are small and there is fairly good demand for all available class cotton.

The local market is now showing more disposition to buy on all declines and with any important rainfall we may have a temporary decline in prices, but Broach cotton around Rs. 150 is a safe investment lock up.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 154/2 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 154 under scattered selling.

At this level there was absence of offerings and prices advanced to Rs. 154/14 on fresh buying and short covering. Later on hopes of rains influenced some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 154/8. Old Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 158/4. The tone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened one point down and later on was unchanged. In the local market there was improved buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G.—	
Broach J/A	Rs. 159 10 0
Broach A/M	154 14 0
Fine M.G.—	
Oomra D/J	147 2 0
F.G.M.G.—	
Bengal D/J	119 4 0

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WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 11

Light rains in Central Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy. Tropical storm developing, U. S. Signal warning hoisted, storm reported to be headed for East Florida Coast.

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Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		129	126	123	120
Punjab		129	126	123	120
Rajputana		132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	159	157	154	151	
C P No. 1	170	168	165	162	
C P No. 2	163	161	158	155	
Broach No. 2		163	161	158	156
Punjab Ame		184	182	179	177
Surat		201	199	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	193	191
Navsari		210	208	205	203

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 10-8-39	90000	72000
Receipts yesterday 10-8-39	10000	12000
Exports to date 10-8-39	68000	75000
Stock at Ports 4-8-39	1973000	2418000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-8-39	2439000	1948000
Stock at Liverpool 4-8-39	615000	1172000
Visible Supply 4-8-39	4805000	5580000
Quantity in sight 4-8-33	101000	43000
Quantity out of sight 4-8-39	86000	82000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		38,805	53,882
Central India	35	225,377	49,756
Barsi and Nagar		94,630	150,282
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,322
Berar		162,905	330,665
Central Provinces	103	38,983	84,882
Total Oomras	138	565,174	709,789
Dholera	121	277,593	153,251
N W Provinces		10,438	3,112
Rajputana	96	80,616	16,563
Sind Punjab	45	335,959	525,577
Broach		414,944	266,995
Coompta and Dharwar	18	153,518	79,980
Westerns Northerns		97,918	27,879
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	6,779
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,390	378,848	531,902
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,171
Total	1,808	2,321,537	2,500,814
Arrived by road to 3rd Aug 1939		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	861	311,174	331,091
Japan and China	4,351	1,280,895	708,910
Coast Ports	225	34,570	61,861
Up-country by Rail		279,432	373,676
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		228	10,944
Total	5,437	1,906,360	1,485,582

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

Bengal	—
Bengal Fine	123/27
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	158/60
C P 2	155/56
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	154/55
Ellichpur	154/55
Berar	153/54
Malkapur	151/52
Khandesh	139/44
Jalna Sailu	143/45
Burwah Sanavad	153/54
Khandwa	153/54
Mathia F G	129/35
Broach	158/60
Punjab 4 F	173/78
Punjab 289 F	205/08
Sindh N T	178/88
Surat	195/97
Navsari	205/07
Western Farm	168/76

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 11.

On Thursday London gold prices improved half a penny to £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged again at 176.7. Dollar sterling cross rate was also unchanged at 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York

London spot silver prices advanced 1/8d. at 17d. and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 16 9/16. There was Bear covering. Indian operators bought and sold and the market was steady. Later on there were small buyers at fixed rates.

New York spot silver prices were raised 3/8c. at 35 1/8c. This was the first improvement after the last break. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 3 1/4 against last closing at 3 1/2d.

London Bombay spot silver parity is Rs. 46-1-9 and forward parity was Rs. 45/2.

The local market was quiet to-day with profession selling and advance of demand. Silver opened at Rs. 45/12 and declined to Rs 45/8. Option dealers are long and Bears have covered The technical position seems unhealthy. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD	
Ready	37 1 9
Shrawan delivery	37 1 6
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 1 6
Bhadrapad delivery	37 1 6
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	0 3 3
SILVER	
Ready	45 13 0
Shrawan delivery	45 8 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 11 0
Bhadrapad delivery	45 2 0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	1 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 10.

Spot	17
Forward	16 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 10.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 10.

Copper	£44 2 6
Lead	£15 13 9
Speiter	£14 12 6
Tin	£225 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 11

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-15-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-12-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0
Tone: Steady	

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INCREASE IN COPPER QUOTA

A Liverpool cable states:—

"Copper quota increased to 105 per cent; but with present good demand think it safe to buy at present price £44-2-6."

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PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Aug 11

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 47 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 46 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 10

September	£12 1 3
November	£11 12 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay Aug 11

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 6 0
Highest	30 7 0
Lowest	30 0 0
Closing	30 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 14 0
Highest	30 15 0
Lowest	30 6 0
Closing	30 6 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	32 1 0
Highest	32 1 6
Lowest	31 9 0
Closing	31 11 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	32 8 0
Highest	32 8 0
Lowest	31 12 0
Closing	31 15 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 10 6
Lowest	29 0 0
Closing	29 1 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	24 5 0
Highest	24 7 0
Lowest	23 13 6
Closing	24 0 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug 10

October	44 7/8d.
December	47 1/4d.
March	49 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug 10

September	dol 0.64 3/8
December	dol 0.64 5/8
May	dol 0.65 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	97/8
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/5
3 p.c. 1963/65 Loan	97/11
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/11
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c 1940-43 Loan	103/12
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P Notes opened to-day at Rs. 97-3 and after improving to Rs. 97-7 closed at Rs. 97-6-6.

1st September settlement begin from Monday.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 11.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 23 nominal.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 5/8 11th instant

Shanghai/London 0/3 15/32 11th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th instant.

Java/London 8.75 7/8 11th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 10th instant.

London/New York 4.68.13 10th instant

London/Paris 176.71 10th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 10th instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 7/8 10th instant

London/Switzerland 20.72 3/4 10th instant.

London/Berlin 11.66 1/2 10th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 5/8 10th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.77 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 9th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 1/2 9th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 9/16 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

HOLIDAY IN PRODUCE MARKETS

To-day being a Jain Holiday the local Bullion, Mahajan and Seeds markets will remain entirely closed. The cotton market will close at 3 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 70.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	91 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 11

Wheat	3,005 cwts.
Linseed	2,245 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	51 cwts.
Gingellyseed	543 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,334 cwts.
Castorseed	859 cwts.
Rice	11,633 cwts.
Myrabollams	870 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,294 cwts.
Mowraseed	664 cwts.
Gram	791 cwts.
Joowar	3,462 cwts.
Barley	367 cwts.
Bajree	251 cwts.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 42. Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 36 1/2.

New York Liverpool: Oct. 26, Dec. 14, Jan. 9, Mar. Par. May 16, July 28.

Small Improvement In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES AND MILLS STEADY

Jobbers Support Market Despite Drop In Wall-Street

BOMBAY: August 11.

The local Share Bazar ruled fairly steady on support lent by local professional Jobbers.

The Wall-Street Market yesterday ruled easy on unsettlement of European political situation. U. S. Steel shares declined 1-3/8 at dols. 48-1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 7/8 down at dols. 24-5/8. General Motors lost 1-1/2 at dols. 46-7/8.

In sympathy with easier Wall-Street advices, the market opened lower. but prices firmed up on improved buying influenced by rumours of rain in Surat and Government orders for Steels.

It appears that in the absence of speculative incentive, the market is moving up and down on operations of few Taravniwallas. These operators are in a position to dictate prices and effectively control price structure.

It appears that absence of rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar is causing anxieties and crops are withering rapidly. At the moment the situation is serious and another week without rain will destroy all confidence. Under the circumstances, there is less disposition to operate and with narrow trading prices are fluctuating within a narrow range around present levels.

The market is now anxiously awaiting dividends on Tata Steel shares and on other Electric shares for which there are various guesses.

European political situation is once again discouraging operations and all American markets are nervous. London markets are also awaiting developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,325 and advanced to Rs. 1,343-12 At this level there was some long liquidation and realising which caused a setback to Rs. 1,337-8 and finally closed at this level. Cotton Mill shares also ruled steady with scattered buying. Associated Cements were steady with scattered buying.

The market looks like grinding around present level, but with sudden and unexpected developments, if Jobbers are caught in a wrong position, the market will have to move widely to adjust the position.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 11

100 Ahmed. Advance	257 8
250 BOM DYEING	703 12
100 CENTURY	195 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	195 0
100 COLABA	107 0
100 Coorla	84 0
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100 Finlay	89 0
100 GOKAK	127 0
1,000 Hindustan	1660 0
100 Indore	35 0
100 Khatau	81 8
100 KOHINOOR	210 0
250 Laxmi	415 0
250 MADRAS United	25 0
100 MORARJI	110 8
250 Model	40 0
50 MYSORE	80 8
200 NEW GREAT	171 0
100 Oosmanshahi	41 0
100 PHOENIX	226 4
25 SASSOON SILK	69 0
1,000 Sholapur	2.700 0
50 SIMPLEX	64 12
1.000 SWADESHI	189 8

SHARE BAZAR SETTLEMENT

The forward Share Bazar will remain closed on Monday the 14th inst. for monthly "Valan."

100 SWAN	83 0
500 Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000 Westerns	250 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	108 0
35-50 Central	34 6
500 Imperial	1535 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	380 0
50-100 India	143 8
100 Reserve Bank	111 4
5 Union	5-13-6
CEMENTS	
100 ASSOCIATED	122 8
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	640 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 9
20 Mercantile	53 0
New India	38 0
15-75 Oriental	4610 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC	
100 And. Old	144 6
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,460 0
10 Ajmer	10 11
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129 8
100 Bombay Suburban	160 0
10 Broach	10 11
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	190 0
100 Surat	161 4
100 TATA HYDRO	154 0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1275 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	1005 0
100 C. Province	100 8
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	85 8
100 Sara Seraiganj	102 12
Tapti Valley	782 8
MININGS	
8 Burma Corp.	5 5
2sh. Indian Copper	1 11
10 Indian Iron and Steel	24 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR	31 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,337 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	282 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	376 0
10 Air Service	6 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	171 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep	610 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	252 8
125 B BURMA	457 0
50 B BURMA CONTY	161 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-4-3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 4
100 IND. BLEACHING	82 8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100 I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100 I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100 Port Canning	74 8
30 PREMIER CON.	74 8
15 Scindia	17 3
25 Tata Oil Mill	34 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	297 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 12
7 p c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7½ p.c Tata Power	1605 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	208 12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 4
7 p. c Vishnu	675 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105 0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7 p.c Sholapur	78 6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bombay Dyeing (697/8) 700 701 697 702 701 705 703

Century (194) 194 195 196 194/8 195/8

Central India (194) 194 195/8 195

Kohinoor (208/8) 208 209 210

New Great (170) 170 172 171

Simplex (64/4) 64/8 65 64/12

Swadeshi (189) 190 190/8 189/8

Associated Cement (120/12) 121 121/8 121/4 122/8 122/4 122/12 122/8

Andhra (1460) 1460

Tram. Ord. (129) 129/8

Tata Hydro (154) 154

Tata Power (1267/8) 1270 1272 1275

T. Steel Dfd. (1332/8) 1325 1335 1327 1343 1338 1341 1337

T. Steel Ord. (280) 279 280 281 282

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164) 164

Bellapur (171) 170/8 171

B. Steam (252) 252

B. Burma (452/8) 452 454 456 455/8 457

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WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	40
Amr Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	20
Amr. Foreign Power 5 p.c. 2030	58
Consolidated Edison	32
Amr. Telephone and Telegraph	163 1/2
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 1/2
Union Pacific	94
Chesapeake and Ohio	33
New York Central R.R.	14 1/8
Western Union Telegraph	24 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	76 3/4
Firestone Rubber dol 6 Pfd.	105
Amrex Corporation	21 1/2
Texas Corporation	33
United Corporation	2 1/2
Dupont	157 5/8
Socony	14
Consolidated Oil	7
United States Steel	48 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	59
Crucible Steel	30
Republic Steel	16
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	16
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 5/8
Chrysler Motor	78 1/4
General Motors	46 7/8
General Electric	35 1/8
Woolworth	47
Loews Inc.	42
General Foods	46
Radio Corporation	5 3/4
National Dairy	17
National City Bank of New York	24 3/4
Chase National Bank	31 1/2

Turnover 700,000 U.S. Steel Corporation shipped in July 676309 tons finished steel. Carloadings 1372 units up. Brokers loans down 17 million dollars. Markets setback entirely technical, although popular explanation is revival of warfears coupled with Hoos velt's fears that defeat of Spending and Lending programme may cause business setback. Reaction unlikely to carry further and current levels provide opportunities to add to long positions.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1939

Dr. DEBAT'S world famous
INOTON
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES
Ointment 100% Blood Purifier Powder Soap

Plan To Overhaul Land Revenue Code

Parulekar's Proposal For Graded Taxation Which Promises To Relieve Poor Of Heavy Burden And Bring More Revenue To Government

A SCHEME HAS BEEN PREPARED BY MR. S. V. PARULEKAR, MEMBER OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, ON THE QUESTION OF LAND REVENUE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH, IT IS CLAIMED, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO EXEMPT ALL UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS (THOSE OF FIVE ACRES AND BELOW), FROM PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND YET SECURE FOR GOVERNMENT NEARLY 35 LAKHS FROM THIS SOURCE THAN THEY ARE RECEIVING TO-DAY.

THE SCHEME WHICH IS ADUMBRATED IN THE COURSE OF A MINUTE OF DISSENT ON THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL PROPOSES TO LEVY A NOMINAL CHARGE OF FOUR ANNAS PER ACRE FOR HOLDING BELOW FIVE ACRES, EIGHT ANNAS ON HOLDINGS BETWEEN 5 AND 15 ACRES, 12 ANNAS ON THOSE BETWEEN 15 AND 25 ACRES, RE. ONE ON THOSE BETWEEN 25 AND 100 ACRES, RS. TWO ON THOSE BETWEEN 100 AND 500 ACRES AND RS. 4 ON THOSE ABOVE 500 ACRES.

For irrigated lands and lands for special crops he has special rates so as to fit in with the ability of the cultivators to pay.

At present Government get about three crores from Land Revenue: Mr. Parulekar proposes to give them three crores and 35 lakhs.

The following is the text of the minute:——

This Bill seeks to do nothing beyond putting the principles which have governed the Land Revenue System in this province during the last three quarters of a century on a statutory basis. The only important redeeming feature of the Bill is that it fixes the maximum pitch of assessment at 35 per cent of the rental value. The application of this principle will result in reduction of the burden of land revenue in a few parts of the province where it is unduly high. But the Bill is incapable of eradicating the evils which are inherent in the system since the principles underlying it are in no way affected. That the system was the subject matter of universal condemnation during the last fifty years is an irrefutable proof of the fact that the system has inherent defects and that they are of a serious character. By putting the principles on a statutory basis the Bill perpetuates them.

That the rental value of land should form the basis for assessing land revenue is the fundamental principle of the Bill. This principle will inevitably result in disastrous consequences to the poor strata of the peasantry. In the absence of industrial development of the country, the pressure of population on land is incessantly and rapidly increasing. Rents increase with the increase in the pressure of population. Land revenue will increase with the increase in rents

The prosperity of the State increases with the increase in land Revenue. To make the rental value of land the basis of land revenue system is therefore to base the prosperity of the State on the accentuation of the miserable state of the peasantry.

The most enthusiastic champion of these principles will find it difficult to deny that these principles have been responsible for inequitable distribution of the burden of Land Revenue. It would be wrong on the part of any responsible Government lightly to ignore the defect or not to take the opportunity to remove them when framing legislation for assessing land revenue. It was the inequitable distribution of this burden which made the system liable, more than any other evil, to severe denunciation. The total burden on land in itself, is not crushing. It has become unbearable because it is inequitably distributed.

The average gross value of the crops grown in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind is not less than Rs. 120 crores. The land revenue works at 3 per cent. of the gross produce. If it is calculated on the basis of cropped area the incidence of land revenue is Rs. 1-0-6 per acre. In comparison to other burdens on the peasantry one cannot escape the conclusion that the total burden of land revenue in the province is comparatively light. The peasants pay annually Rs. 20 crores to the money-lenders as interest on their debts. The tenants who occupy a more unfortunate place in the economic ladder pay roughly Rs. 20/- crores annually to the landlords as rent.

Any piece of new legislation dealing with land revenue must devise ways of distributing the burden of land revenue in an equitable way. Unless it succeeds in doing that the woes of the poor peasantry will never come to an end. The Bill does not even attempt to do this.

It is the contention of Government that it is not possible to overhaul the land revenue system by adopting new principles since Government cannot afford to lose any considerable part of land revenue. Let us concede for the sake of argument that the demand of the Government for three crores of rupees from the peasants of the province cannot be further reduced. The real problem therefore is whether it is possible so to distribute the burden of three crores of rupees as to give relief to the vast strata of peasantry which are to-day

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

British War Office's Unfair Deal To India

Assembly Move To Censure Govt.

Why Saddle Indian Revenues With Costs Of Transferred Troops?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

I understand, the Congress Party in the Central Assembly is likely to raise for discussion by means of a Censure motion Mr. Hore-Belisha's reported attempt to saddle the Indian revenues with the cost of troops transferred to Egypt and Malaya. This is not the first time British War Minister has tried to deal unfairly with India.

Grigg's Telling Protest

It may be remembered that two years back Mr. Hore-Belisha suddenly raised the salaries and allowance of British troops in India which meant considerable addition to India's Defence Expenditure. It was an open secret at the time that the then Finance Member Sir James Grigg protested strongly against saddling India with this additional expenditure and asked for increased contribution from British Government both as regards this item and the additional cost involved in mechanising British units etc. It was as a result of Government of India's vigorous protest at that time that negotiations started between the Government of India and the British War Office and the promise of a small increase in contributions was obtained which, though it didn't meet. Government of India's full demand, was at least a satisfactory beginning.

A STRONGER CASE.

India's case as regards troops, British and Indian now transferred to Egypt and Malaya is even stronger. On every occasion, in the past, whenever troops were sent from India to foreign countries—as only recently to China and Abyssinia—the cost of their maintenance after they left the Indian shores had always been borne by British Government. In fact, it was generally assumed in Simla at the time of the announcement of transfer of troops last week that India would be relieved of the cost involved but apparently Mr. Hore-Belisha is now trying to force this expenditure on India whatever may be Government of India's protests.

The fact that the matter is still said to be under correspondence between London and Simla may be taken as indicating that struggle is still going on between Government of India and British Government as to who should bear the cost but it remains to be seen whether Government of India is strong enough to resist Mr. Hore-Belisha. Neither on the ground of principle nor from past precedent can an attempt to make India pay for these troops be justified.

LET THEM ALL SHARE IT.

The only possible reason that can be advanced is that, though they have been transferred to Egypt and Malaya they are intended for India's defence. But are they not intended for defence of Burma also? Are they not intended to strengthen the military defence of Egypt and Malaya and generally the Empire trade routes? One may therefore ask why these countries should not share the cost of maintenance along with British Government instead of asking India to bear the whole cost which is well over rupees one crore per year.

NO M. L. C. TO BE HON. MAGISTRATE

U. P. Council Passes Resolution

LUCKNOW, August 10.

Begum Aizaz Rasul's resolution recommending to the Government that no member of the Legislative Council should be appointed as an honorary magistrate and that powers of those already appointed should be immediately withdrawn has passed in the Council to-day.

Government did not oppose the motion. The Council then adjourned till August 21.—United Press.

STRIKE LEADS TO CLOSURE OF MILL

CALCUTTA, August 11

The Shamnagar North Jute Mill at Bhadreswar (Hooghly) closed today as a result of a strike by a majority of the workers.

The workers demanded additional payment of two annas in the rupee in compensation for the reduction in the number of hours of work per week from forty-five to forty and a pension for each permanent worker thrown out of employment as a result of the closing of a certain percentage of the looms.

The management, however, stated that they were not going to accede to these demands which they characterised as impossible.

The total strength of workers in this mill is about 6,000.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR JAIL OVERCROWDED

Want Of Sufficient Ventilation And Light

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 10.

From the information gathered, there is accommodation for about 250 prisoners in the jail premises. The length of the premises is about 400 feet and the breadth 10 feet. At present the number of the prisoners is more than 350 souls. Out of these 45 are political prisoners. The jail is in the heart of the city and is surrounded by unhealthy localities and lanes! There is no sufficient ventilation and light. The dispensary arrangements are quite poor! There are not sufficient latrines. All the prisoners are required to finish their morning calls within half an hour at the most. There is no privacy whatever. If anybody requires a few minutes more, he is driven out by the warders instantly. No distinction is made between the politicals and criminals. Neither washing-soda nor soap is provided. It is learnt that the Jail authorities are instructed to exact hard labour from the political prisoners.

FLOOD HAVOC IN UPPER BURMA

RANGOON, August 9.

The Irrawaddy river is still rising in Upper Burma and some of the villages on the east of Mayung Town have been submerged. The villagers have been warned and watch parties are being posted day and night.

The low-lying areas have been submerged but so far the water level has not reached the highest level of previous years. About 15 houses collapsed during a severe storm which swept over Kayat village, near Kyauktan in Hanthawaddy district. Trees were also uprooted and a number of villagers injured.—United Press.

Magistrate's Strictures On Prohibition Police

Method Of Searching Objected To: 'No Exercise Of Discretion'

"That a "bona fide" traveller can not possess a small quantity of brandy for use in an emergency is a thing which passes my comprehension. I do not think that this was in the least intended by the Government of Bombay when they introduced prohibition," observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, Bombay, on Thursday in acquitting Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Lahore, who stood charged under the Prohibition Rules, for importing half a pint of brandy (unopened) and half a pint of rectified spirit into Bombay.

Mr. Rallia Ram arrived in Bombay from Lahore on Thursday morning by the Frontier Mail, having a through ticket to Colombo. He broke journey at Bombay to arrange with a shipping company for the passage of a party of educationists to Japan. At Bombay Central his luggage was searched and examined by Sub-Inspector Keene, who found the articles in question

RUDE MANNERS

Mr. Rallia Ram pleaded "not guilty" and stated that as he had a painful pimple on his face he used the rectified spirit to wash it. He had been carrying the brandy for medicinal purposes in case of extreme necessity. He was a teetotaller. He further said that he was a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition League of India and that his activities as a temperance worker were well known in the Punjab. He complained that while he was away from the luggage, his wife was met by two police constables, whose manners were very rude. He objected to the manner in which the Prohibition Law was administered in Bombay, particularly when responsible citizens from other parts of India passing through Bombay were subjected to undue inconvenience.

It was urged on behalf of the prosecution, by Mr. M. Vyavaharkar, that all those circumstances could be taken into consideration in awarding punishment. The charge was clearly proved in that the articles were imported in contravention of the order.

The defence argued that Bombay was not Mr. Rallia Ram's destination. He had a through ticket and he broke journey only for a day or two for a specific purpose and, therefore, he could not be deemed to have broken any regulations of the Prohibition Act.

HIGH COURT'S RULING

Discussing the evidence and arguments, the Magistrate referred to a ruling of the Bombay High Court. In that case the accused had purchased half a pint of country liquor at Jogeshwari and was going to Poona. He got down at Dadar Station (B. B. and C. I.) and was going to the G.I.P Dadar Station when he was arrested and charged with importing liquor from lower duty area to higher duty area. It was then held by the Magistrate that Bombay was not the destination of the man and that the liquor was in transit. The Magistrate acquitted the accused. The Government went in appeal and the Magistrate's decision was upheld by the High Court.

In upholding the decision of the Magistrate the Chief Justice had observed that transporting articles from one place to another would mean transporting from starting place to destination. It was a question of fact for the trial court to determine what the destination might be. If a man came to a place and stayed there for an appreciable time, the question what amounted to an appreciable time would have to be considered in relation to the purposes of the Act.

MEDICINE DURING TRAVEL.

Mr. Coelho observed that in the present case Mr. Rallia Ram had a through ticket to Colombo. He was to remain in Bombay for a day or two. He had not drunk any portion of the brandy during the journey. He needed it clearly as a medicine, which every traveller was entitled to provide himself with. It could not, therefore, be said that he took journey in order that he might have an opportunity of drinking in Bombay. The Magistrate observed that he was, therefore, unable to regard his stay for one or two days in Bombay as an appreciable time in relation to the purposes of the Prohibition Law which within the meaning of the aforesaid judgment. The ruling mentioned above, the Magistrate observed, applied in the present case also since the brandy and the spirit were seized by the police "while in transit."

It was contended by Khan Bahadur N. T. Jungalwala, on behalf of the accused, that under Section 297 of the Government of India Act, 1935, once foreign liquor entered customs barrier and the duty was paid under Section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, it was not competent for the Provincial Government to prohibit its possession. The Magistrate observed that in his opinion it was not necessary to go to the Government of India Act at all. All that was necessary was to construe the sections in Chapter 3 of the Abkari Act.

WHAT IS "INTOXICANT?"

Section 9, observed the Magistrate, which was the key section of the whole chapter, said that no intoxicants shall be imported unless the Provincial Government had given permission, either general or special, for its import. Sub-section 2 provided that Section 1 would not apply to any article which was imported into British India when such importation was liable to duty under the Indian Tariff Act and the Indian Sea Customs Act.

Section 11 said that the Provincial Government could by a notification in the "Gazette" prohibit the import or export of any intoxicant into or from Bombay Province.

Reading these two sections together, the Magistrate continued, there could be no doubt that the word intoxicant should receive the same meaning as the word intoxicant in Section 9. Section 9 expressly excluded all articles which had been imported into British India on payment of duty.

Brandy was imported under the Sea Customs Act. Under Section 11 what could be prohibited was what could be permitted to be imported under Section 9; and brandy was provided for by the exception in Sub-section 2.

In conclusion, the magistrate considered it very regrettable that a man of the position of Mr. Rallia Ram, the Secretary of an important branch of world-wide institution, himself a prohibitionist and a temperance worker should have been, on his arrival in Bombay, the premier city of India, subjected to ignominy and shame by being arrested and marched to the police station and

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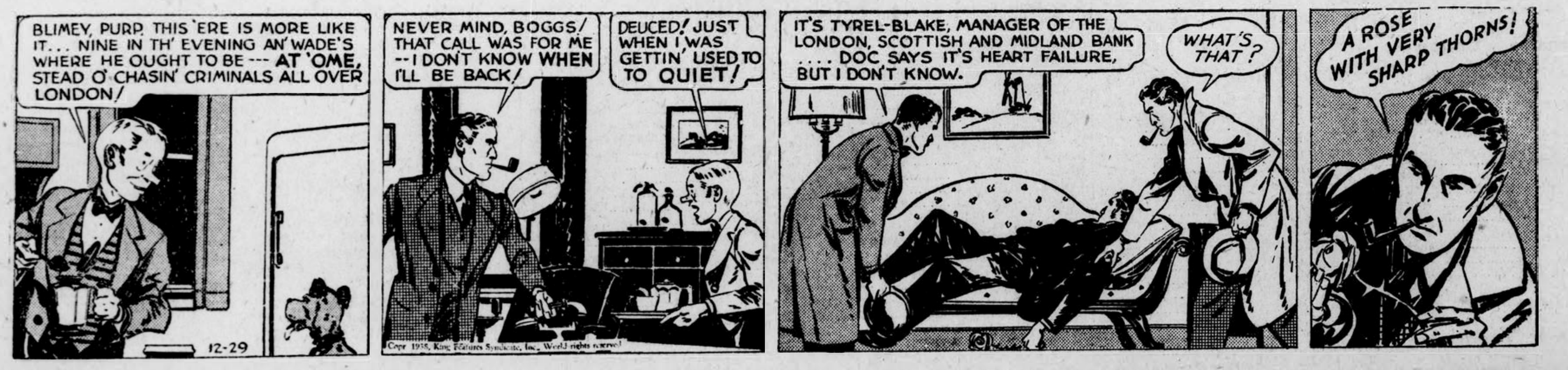
then to the Court for no other reason than that he was found in possession of half a pint of brandy for medicinal purposes. The Government of Bombay had themselves recognised the use of brandy for medicinal purposes and had permitted the citizens to keep one quart of brandy at their homes.

The Magistrate remarked that it was unfortunate that the Prohibition Police should not have any descretion left in them.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN


BLIMEY, PURP. THIS 'ERE IS MORE LIKE IT... NINE IN TH' EVENING AN' WADE'S WHERE HE OUGHT TO BE --- AT 'OME, STEAD O' CHASIN' CRIMINALS ALL OVER LONDON!
12-29
NEVER MIND, BOGGS! THAT CALL WAS FOR ME --I DON'T KNOW WHEN I'LL BE BACK!
DEUCED! JUST WHEN I WAS GETTIN' USED TO TO QUIET!
IT'S TYREL-BLAKE, MANAGER OF THE LONDON, SCOTTISH AND MIDLAND BANK .... DOC SAYS IT'S HEART FAILURE, BUT I DON'T KNOW.
WHAT'S THAT?
A ROSE WITH VERY SHARP THORNS!

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